SOIL SURVEY OF

Iberia Parish, Louisiana

This is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and agencies of the States, usually the Agricultural Experiment Stations. In some surveys, other Federal and local agencies also contribute. The Soil Conservation Service has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. In line with Department of Agriculture policies, benefits of this program are available to all, regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, marital status, or age.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in the period 1968-71. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 1972. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in the publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 1971. This survey was made cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It is part of the technical assistance furnished by the Iberia-Vermilion Soil and Water Conservation District.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission, but any enlargement of these maps could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and result in erroneous interpretations. Enlarged maps do not show small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger mapping scale.

HOW TO USE THIS SOIL SURVEY

THIS SOIL SURVEY contains information that can be applied in managing farms, ranches, and woodlands; in selecting sites for roads, ponds, buildings, and other structures; and in judging the suitability of tracts of land for farming, industry, and recreation.

Locating Soils

All the soils of Iberia Parish are shown on the detailed map at the back of this publication. This map consists of many sheets made from aerial photographs. Each sheet is numbered to correspond with a number on the Index to Map Sheets.

On each sheet of the detailed map, soil areas are outlined and are identified by symbols. All areas marked with the same symbol are the same kind of soil. The soil symbol is inside the area if there is enough room; otherwise it is outside, and a pointer shows where the symbol belongs.

Finding and Using Information

limitation for a given use can be colored green, those with a moderate limitation can be colored yellow, and those with a severe limitation can be colored red.

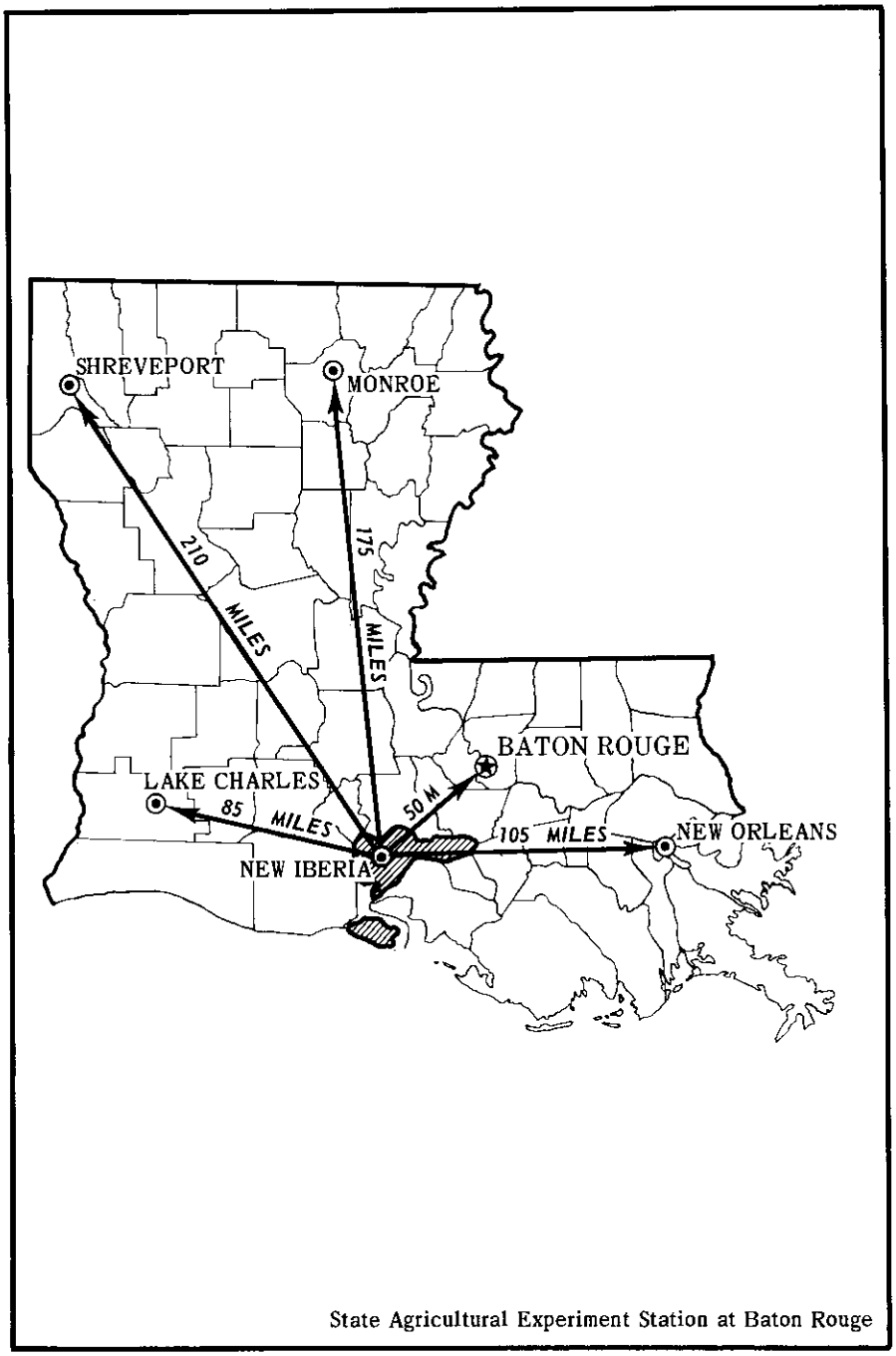
Farmers and those who work with farmers can learn about use and management of the soils from the soil descriptions.

Foresters and others can refer to the section "Soils and Woodland," where the soils of the parish are grouped according to their suitability for trees.

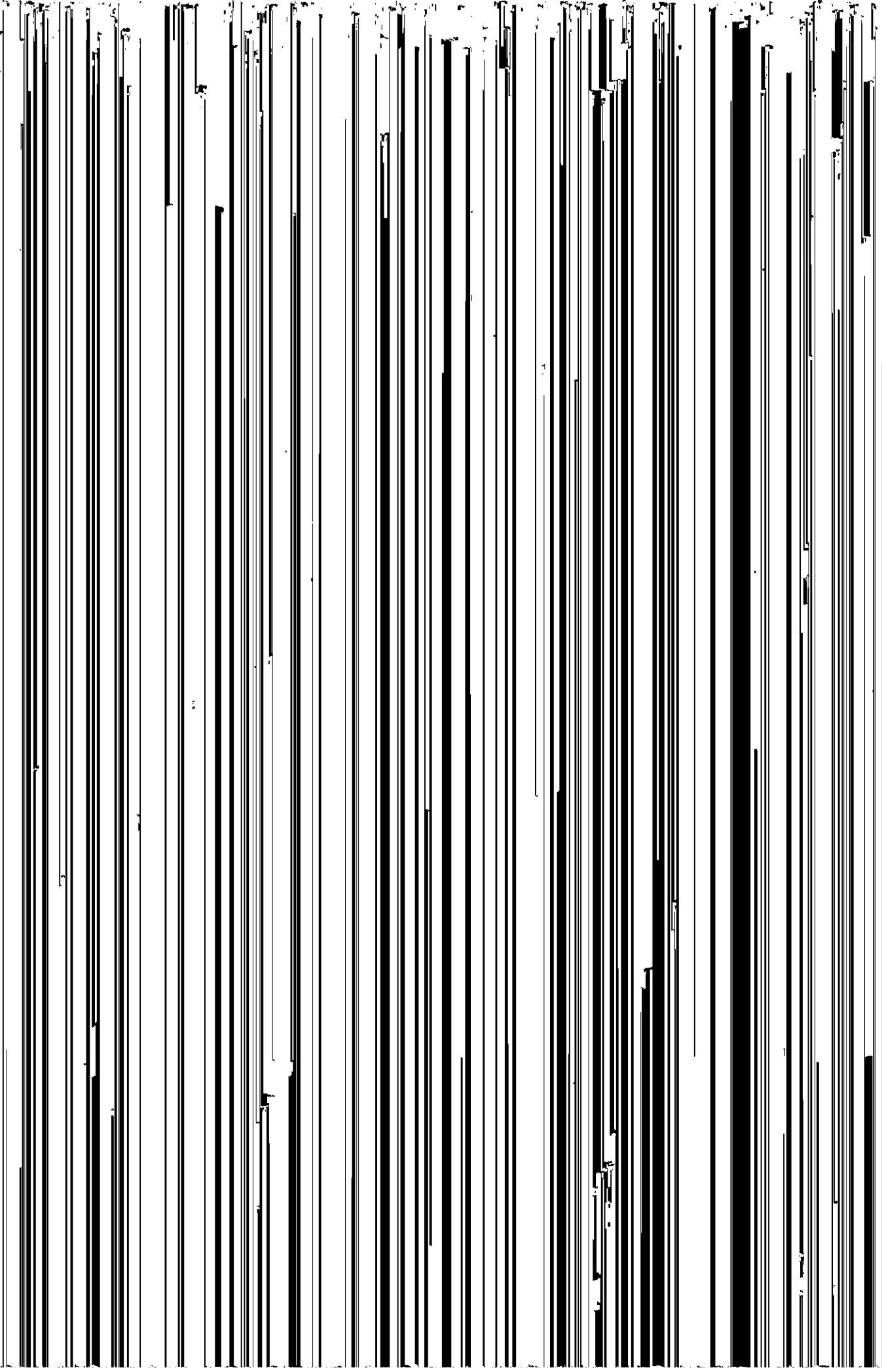
Game managers, sportsmen, and others can find information about soils and wildlife in the section "Soils and Wildlife."

Ranchers and others can find, under "Soils and Range," groupings of the soils suitable for range, the plants that grow on each range site, and the hazards on marsh range.

Community planners and others can read about soil properties that affect the choice of sites for dwellings, industrial buildings and for recreation areas in the section "Soils and Engineering."



Location of Iberia Parish in Louisiana.



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fail on a given kind of soil, and they relate this to the slow permeability of the soil or its high water table. They see that streets, road pavements, and foundations for houses crack on a given kind of soil, and they relate this failure to the high shrink-swell potential of the soil material. Thus, they use observation and knowledge of soil properties, together with available research data, to predict the limitations or suitability of a soil for present and potential uses.

After data have been collected and tested for the key, or benchmark, soils in a survey area, the soil scientists set up trial groups of soils. They test these groups by further study and by consultation with farmers, engineers, and others. They then adjust the groups according to the results of their study and consultation. Thus, the groups that are finally evolved reflect up-to-date knowledge of the soils and their behavior under current methods of use and management.

General Soil Map

The general soil map at the back of this survey shows, in color, the soil associations in Iberia Parish. A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive proportional pattern of soils. It normally consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil, and it is named for the major soils. The soils in one association may occur in another, but in a different pattern.

A map showing soil associations is useful to people who want a general idea of the soils in a parish, who want to compare different parts of a parish, or who want to know the location of large tracts that are suitable for a certain kind of land use. Such a map is a useful general guide in managing a watershed, a wooded tract, or a wildlife area, or in planning engineering works, recreational facilities, and community developments. It is not a suitable map for planning the management of a farm or field, or for selecting the exact location of a road, building, or similar structure, because the soils in any one association ordinarily differ in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect their management.

The soil associations in this survey have been grouped in three general kinds of landscapes for broad interpretative purposes. Each group and the 12 soil associations are described on the following pages.

Mineral Soils That Are Seldom to Never Flooded

Soils of this group are mostly at elevations of 5 to 25 feet above sea level (fig. 2). A small acreage on the salt domes is as much as 150 feet above sea level. Generally, only the soils in depressions and at low elevations are flooded by runoff or by hurricanes and tropical storm tides. The West Atchafalaya Basin protection levee prevents flooding of some of these areas by the Atchafalaya River. Most of the acreage is cultivated. Sugarcane is the principal crop. The five soil associations in this group make up 38 percent of the parish.

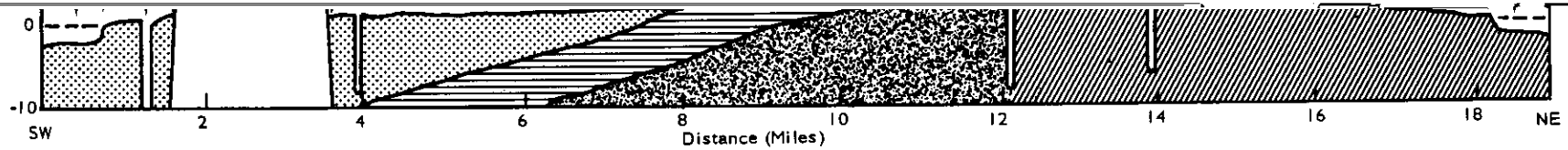

Figure 2.—**Cross section of Iberia Parish showing elevation and parent material by soil associations.**

1. *Iberia-Loreauville-Baldwin association*

Level, poorly drained clayey soils and somewhat poorly

clay loam and a subsoil of dark-gray and olive-gray clay or silty clay loam. They are poorly drained and very sl

reage of Galvez soils is used for homesites
r nonfarm uses. Sugarcane is the principal
beans and truck crops are also grown. The
e about 100 to 500 acres. Most are owner
The trend is toward a change from cropland
ites and other nonfarm uses.
sociation is suited to most crops and pasture
own in the parish. Surface drainage and com-
ilization are needed on Galvez and Baldwin
d smoothing, control of erosion, and complete
on are needed on Gallion soils. The associa-
lso suited to wildlife habitat and woodland.
ngth is a limitation for some uses on the
oils; wetness and low strength are the main
s on Galvez soils; and wetness, low strength,
shrink-swell potential are the main limita-
most uses on Baldwin soils. The Gallion soils
to Bayou Teche are choice homesites.

au-Patoutville association

vel and very gently sloping, somewhat poorly
oamy soils of the terrace upland

ssociation consists of soils that are loamy
ut. It is at the highest elevations and on the
ping landscape on the terrace upland. Slopes
rally 1/3 to 2 percent. Elevations are domi-
to 30 feet above sea level. Drainage of surface
provided by ditches dug in the depressions
mproved natural outlets. The association is
not subject to flooding.
ssociation makes up about 3 percent of the
t is about 40 percent Coteau soils, 28 percent
le soils, and 32 percent Calhoun, Frost, Mem-
Jeanerette soils.
soils are at the highest elevations and are
ost sloping landscapes. They have a surface
dark grayish-brown silt loam and a subsoil
yellowish-brown and brown silty clay loam.
somewhat poorly drained and moderately
rmeable.
ville soils are the lower elevations and are
They have a surface layer of dark grayish-
lt loam and a subsoil of dark grayish-brown
loam over yellowish-brown and light olive-
loam. They are somewhat poorly drained and
ermeable.
f the association is cultivated. Sugarcane is
ipal crop. Soybeans and truck crops are also
arms are about 10 to 50 acres. Most are owner
The trend is toward a change from crop-
omesites and other nonfarm uses.
sociation is suited to most crops and pasture
own in the parish. Surface drainage and com-
tilization are needed. The association is also
wildlife habitat and woodland. Wetness and
gth are the main limitations for most uses.

phis-Frost association

nd hilly, well-drained and very gently sloping,
ained loamy soils of the salt domes

ssociation consists of soils that are loamy

throughout. It is at the highest elevations and on the most sloping and dissected landscape in the parish—the salt domes on Avery, Weeks, and Jefferson Islands. Slopes generally are 1 to 8 percent. On small acreage

Most of the association is wooded (fig. 4). It is largely used for recreation, wildlife habitat, homesites, and other nonfarm uses. Most of the Frost soils and a small acreage of Memphis soils are cultivated.

general flooding by local runoff, gulf tidewater, or the Atchafalaya River. About three-fourths of the acreage is wooded. The rest is in marsh vegetation. The five soil associations in this group make up 36 percent of the parish.

6. *Fausse-Sharkey-Newellton association*

Very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained clayey soils of the alluvial plain adjacent to the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway

This association is in low areas and swamps in the

ashore saltgrass. The association is part of the
l Sage Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve.
anaged by the Refuge Division of the Louisiana
Life and Fisheries Commission. No change in
se is foreseen.
ding, wetness, low strength, and high shrink-
otential are the main limitations for most uses.
y is a limitation for some.

Scatlake association

oorly drained clayey soils of the soft marshes

s association is in soft marshes on Marsh Island.
early level. Elevations are near sea level. Most
area is flooded much of the time by normal gulf
It is also subject to occasional deep flooding by
tides. Tides range up to 10 feet above normal
hurricanes and tropical storms pass over or near
ea. There are many lakes and tidal channels.
association makes up about 6 percent of the
. It is about 80 percent Scatlake soils and 20 per-
placedo and Lafitte soils.
tlake soils have a surface layer of mucky peat
6 inches thick. Below this is about 6 inches of
lark gray, semifluid mucky clay. The underlying
ial is dark-gray, black, gray, and greenish-gray,
uid clay and mucky clay. The soils are very
drained, very slowly permeable, and saline. They
o boggy for livestock grazing.
st of the vegetation is the Brackish Marsh type
which is dominantly marshhay cordgrass and nee-
ss rush. The association is part of the Russell
Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve. It is man-
by the Refuge Division of the Louisiana Wild
nd Fisheries Commission. It produces valuable
fe habitat in addition to furnishing an environ-
that supports marine life of the Gulf of Mexico.
ange in land use is foreseen.
oding, wetness, low strength, and high shrink-
potential are the main limitations for most uses.
ty is a limitation for some uses.

nic Soils That Are Frequently Flooded

ls of this group are at elevations of less than 2
above sea level (see figure 2, page 4). They are
t to shallow flooding by the highest normal gulf
They are also subject to occasional deep flooding
rm tides. Most of the acreage is in marsh vegeta-
ypes. Some is wooded. The two soil associations
s group make up 26 percent of the parish.

Lafitte association

poorly drained organic soils of the soft marshes

s association is in soft marshes on the mainland
n Marsh Island. It is nearly level. Elevations are
han 2 feet above sea level. Most of the area is
d much of the time by about 6 inches of water.
also subject to occasional deep flooding by storm
Tides range up to 10 feet above normal when
cane and tropical storms pass over or near the
There are many lakes and tidal channels.

The association makes up 20 percent of the parish. *13. Mayronne association*

dark-colored
than Iberia
Perry soils.
more clayey

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, southern
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ed. Sugarcane is the
are also grown.
nost of the crops and
h. Suitable crops are
ıd soybeans. Suitable
udagrass and Pensa-
lagrass is well suited
ite clover, and dallis-
tor soil. Crop residue
ıd drainage are gen-
ultivated. Extensive
th the surface. Com-
Galvez soil. Capabil-
ɔility group 2w6 for
soil.

saline, very poorly
permeable. They are
djacent to the terrace
ıe time. They formed
subsided below water

surface layer is cov-
grayish-brown peat
ɛr is black mucky silt
ɔsoil is silty clay loam.
ıf 26 inches and gray

sh vegetation and is
ıe range.
y peat in an area of
¾ miles south-south-
of canal; NE¼SW¼
3-5, table 8:

ayish-brown (10YR 3/2)
about 50 percent rubbed;
a mat of live roots; neu-

ayish-brown (10YR 3/2)
nt fiber, about 30 percent
; mineral content about
radual, smooth boundary.
2/1) mucky silt loam;
ed; massive; flows easily
ed and leaves small resi-
bout 25 percent organic
mooth boundary.
ray (10YR 3/1) silty clay
ılar blocky structure; very
gradual, smooth boundary.
rk gray 10YR 3/1) silty
ıd coarse, prominent, light
ttles; weak, medium, sub-
astic and sticky; few, soft
anese; few, thin, patchy
, smooth boundary.
gray (5GY 6/1) silty clay
oarse, distinct olive (5Y
n and coarse, subangular
d sticky; few concretions
atchy clay films; neutral;

series are poorly drained and
and are clayey in the upper
ney are at intermediate local
Teche natural levee part of the
hed primarily in clayey Missis-

rofile the surface layer is very
lty clay loam about 9 inches
hes of the subsoil is dark-gray
t has very dark gray coatings
lower 34 inches is gray and
lty clay loam, and silty clay.
is cultivated. A small acreage
m uses.
: of Baldwin silty clay loam, in
s east of New Iberia on Louisi-
ile south on field road, 84 feet
et north, 84 feet west of edge
sec. 8, T. 12 S., R. 7 E.

ry dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2)
moderate, fine, granular structure;
cid; abrupt, wavy boundary.
dark-gray (10YR 4/1) clay; com-
, dark yellowish-brown mottles; con-
coatings on peds; moderate, me-
blocky structure; firm clay films on
n acid; gradual, wavy boundary.
, olive-gray (5Y 4/2) clay; common,
n mottles; moderate, medium and
structure parting to moderate, me-
blocky; firm; common, thin, con-
s on major peds; continuous, very
gs on peds; few, fine, black concre-
nganese; mildly alkaline; gradual,

es, dark-gray (5Y 4/1) silty clay
edium, distinct, dark yellowish-brown
ttles; moderate, coarse, prismatic
to coarse, subangular blocky; firm;
s clay films on faces of the major
line; clear, wavy boundary.
, gray (5Y 5/1) silty clay; common,
strong-brown ((7.5YR 5/8) mottles;
smatic structure; firm; few, dark-
alkaline; abrupt, smooth boundary.
gray (5Y 5/1) silt loam; common,
yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) mot-
ble; mildly alkaline.

y dark grayish-brown or dark gray-
oam 6 to 9 inches thick. It is very
y acid. The B2 horizon is dark-gray,
y or silty clay mottled with brown.
ick. It is medium acid to mildly alka-
as the same color range as the B2
y clay, silty clay loam, or silt loam
erately alkaline. The C horizon has
ture range as the B3 horizon.
associated with Fausse, Alligator,
ils. They have a lower clay content
s. They do not have the thick dark
f Iberia soils nor the red subsoil typ-

m (Ba). — This level soil is in
res at intermediate elevations
tural levee part of the alluvial
ed and is clayey in the upper

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) silty
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6/2)
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is needed in cultivated areas. Land smoothing and irrigation are needed for rice. Capability unit IIIw-6; woodland suitability group 2w9.

Convent Series

Soils of the Convent series are loamy, somewhat poorly drained, and moderately permeable. They are on the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway and the Lake Fausse Pointe parts of the alluvial plain. They formed in recent loamy alluvial sediment deposited by the Atchafalaya River.

In a representative profile the surface layer is dark grayish-brown, stratified very fine sandy loam and silt loam about 6 inches thick. Below the surface layer is stratified, grayish-brown and pale-brown very fine sandy loam, silt loam, and loamy very fine sand.

The Convent soils in this parish are mapped only with Fausse and Newellton soils. Most of the acreage is wooded.

Representative profile of Convent very fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Fausse-Convent association in the Atchafalaya River Floodway, 1 mile east of center of sec. 27, T. 12 S., R. 9 E., on unnamed island, 150 feet northeast of Texas Company pipeline rock dam:

A1—0 to 6 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2), stratified very fine sandy loam and silt loam; common, medium, faint grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) mottles; moderate, fine, platy structure; firm; faint bedding planes; worm holes and partly decomposed woody material; mildly alkaline; abrupt, smooth boundary.

C1—6 to 20 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2), stratified loamy very fine sand and silt loam; few, fine, faint, yellowish-brown and dark grayish-brown mottles; weak, fine, platy structure; friable; faint bedding planes; mildly alkaline; clear, smooth boundary.

C2—20 to 60 inches, stratified pale-brown (10YR 6/3) and dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam, very fine sandy loam, and loamy very fine sand; many, medium, faint, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) and dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) mottles; moderate, medium, platy structure; friable; faint bedding planes; partly decomposed woody material; mildly alkaline; slightly effervescent.

The A horizon is dark grayish-brown, dark-brown and pale-brown silty clay loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, and loamy very fine sand. It is neutral to mildly alkaline and is 2 to 10 inches thick. The C horizon is stratified dark-brown, grayish-brown, dark grayish-brown, and pale-brown silty clay loam, loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, and loamy very fine sand. It is neutral to mildly alkaline.

Convent soils are associated with Fausse and Newellton soils. They are less clayey throughout the profile and better drained than Fausse soils. They do not have the clayey surface layer typical of Newellton soils.

Coteau Series

Soils of the Coteau series are somewhat poorly drained, moderately slowly permeable, and loamy throughout. They are at the highest elevations on the terrace uplands. They formed in loess.

In a representative profile the surface layer is dark grayish-brown silt loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is 65 inches thick. The upper 7 inches is dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam mottled with dark brown. The lower 58 inches is brown and dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam and silt loam mottled with shades of brown and gray.

Most of the acreage is cultivated. A small part is in pasture, and a small part is used for nonfarm purposes.

Representative profile of Coteau silt loam, in a pasture 1½ miles northwest of Coteau school and church, 70 feet east of the right-of-way of U.S. 90, 50 feet north of fence; SE¼SE¼NW¼ sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 5 E.

Ap—0 to 5 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; few, fine, faint, light brownish-gray mottles; weak, fine, granular structure; friable; strongly acid; abrupt, wavy boundary.

B21t—5 to 12 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam; common, medium, faint, dark-brown (10YR 4/3, 7.5YR 4/4) mottles; weak, medium, prismatic structure parting to moderate, medium, subangular blocky; firm; common fine pores; thin, patchy clay films on peds; common, fine, black and brown concretions; medium acid; clear, irregular boundary.

B&A—12 to 22 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam; common, medium, faint, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) mottles; moderate, coarse and medium, prismatic structure parting to moderate, medium, subangular blocky; firm; about 20 percent of horizontal cross section is brittle; thin, discontinuous clay films on peds and in pores; about 15 percent interfingers 2 to 8 millimeters thick of grayish-brown silt loam (A'2) between prisms; few, medium, dark-brown concretions; medium acid; clear, irregular boundary.

B22t—22 to 43 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam and light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam and silty clay loam in vertical streaks 10 to 30 mm wide; common, medium, distinct, strong-brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; moderate, medium and coarse, prismatic structure parting to moderate, medium, subangular blocky; firm; about 30 percent of brownish matrix is brittle; few fine roots inside peds, concentrated roots between peds; common fine and medium pores; distinct, discontinuous clay films on peds and in pores; thin, patchy black stains on peds; medium acid; clear, irregular boundary.

B3t—43 to 70 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; common, medium, distinct, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2), continuous vertical streaks of silty clay loam 7 to 13 mm wide; weak, coarse, prismatic structure parting to weak, coarse, subangular blocky; friable; many fine and medium pores and voids; thin, continuous gray clay films in pores and voids; medium acid; thin, patchy silt coats on peds; gradual, wavy boundary.

C—70 to 100 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; common, fine, distinct, pale-brown and gray mottles around pores and voids; massive; friable; common fine and medium pores and voids lined with clay films; medium acid.

The A horizon is grayish-brown, dark grayish-brown, very dark grayish-brown, brown, or dark-brown silt loam 4 to 12 inches thick. In places where it is very dark grayish-brown, it is less than 4 to 7 inches thick. It is very strongly acid to medium acid. The B horizon is dark-brown, dark yellowish-brown, brown, or yellowish-brown silty clay loam or silt loam mottled with shades of gray or brown. It is very strongly acid to medium acid. The A part of the B & A horizon is grayish brown, light brownish gray, light gray, or pale brown. The brittle part of the Bt horizon makes up 10 to 40 percent of the horizontal cross section.

Coteau soils are associated with Calhoun, Frost, Jeanerette, Memphis, and Patoutville soils. They are better drained and browner than Calhoun and Frost soils. In contrast with Patoutville soils, they have no red mottles

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when squeezed
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tent; neutral;

ı (10YR 4/2)
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ercent rubbed;
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ew fine roots;
ercent mineral
lary.
ucky silty clay
fingers when
hand; sticky;
adual, smooth

(5Y 3/1) silty
brown mottles;
ll not flow be-
nd sticky; few
ooth boundary.
6/1) silty clay
gray (5Y 4/1)
cture; will not
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5GY 6/1) silty
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olive (5Y 4/4)
th and become
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aterial; medium acid;

R 4/1) clay; common,
s; weak, coarse, pris-
slightly acid; gradual,

YR 5/1) clay; many,
-brown mottles; weak,
ture parting to weak,
y; slightly acid; grad-

(5Y 4/1) clay; many,
(7.5YR 3/2) mottles;
ocky structure parting
very sticky; shiny ped
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/1) and gray (N 5/0)
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lium, subangular blocky
, angular blocky; very
ral; gradual, irregular

clay; common, medium,
.5Y 5/4) mottles and
lowish-red (5YR 4/8)
shiny ped faces; mildly

, dark-gray, very dark
brown muck or mucky
orizon is dark-gray or
r clay 4 to 12 inches
nedium acid to neutral.
greenish-gray, or dark
is slightly acid to mod-
gray, dark-gray, green-
lay or silty clay. It is
ome profiles thin layers
es of the surface.
th Sharkey, Alligator,
not dry out and crack
igator, Iberia, Baldwin,
er clay content between
Convent soils and are

oils of this mapping
usse Pointe area of
level and are clayey
inantly 2 to 4 feet
100 to 3,000 acres

g unit is more vari-
in the parish, but it
that interpretations
e of the soils. The
'ausse soils on broad
re large areas that
muck to a depth of
are small areas of
dges that have been

scribed as represen-
ed much of the time
hroughout the year.
oil very slowly. The
½ foot above the
anic-matter content
vailable phosphorus,
. Flooding, wetness,
nd low strength are

Most of the acreage is wooded and used as wildlife habitat. Areas that adjoin cropland along Bayou Teche are being cleared, leveed, and drained by pumping and are used for growing rice and sugarcane. Some areas have been developed for the commercial production of crawfish.

The soils are not suited to cultivated crops or pasture plants unless protected from flooding. Capability unit VIIw-1; woodland suitability group 3w6.

Fausse-Convent association (FC). — This mapping unit of clayey and loamy soils is in broad depressions and on low, narrow natural levees on the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway of the alluvial plain. It is under 2 to 8 feet of freshwater most years from December through June and receives annual deposits of sediments from floodwater of the Atchafalaya River. The elevation is dominantly 2 to 4 feet above sea level. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Tracts range from 160 to 2,000 acres in size.

The composition of this mapping unit is more variable than that of any other unit in the parish, but it has been controlled well enough that interpretations can be made for the expected use of the soils. The mapping unit is about 50 percent Fausse soil and 25 percent Convent soil. Included in mapping are small areas of Newellton soils and a small area of soils that have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Also included are clayey soils that have a gray or dark-brown surface layer and a subsoil that is mottled with olive gray, reddish gray, brown, dark reddish brown, and dark brown.

The Fausse soil is mainly in swamps between ridges of natural levees. Its profile differs from the one described as representative of the series in having a 5- to 8-inch surface layer of dark-gray or dark grayish-brown, semifluid clay mottled with yellowish red. The soil is wet throughout the year. The water table fluctuates from 6 inches above to 6 inches below the surface. The soil is generally moderate in organic-matter content and high in available phorphorus, potassium, and calcium. Generally there is a complete ground cover of water hyacinth and delta arrowhead. The woodland is mostly black willow. The flooding, wetness, and low strength of both soils and the very high shrink-swell potential of the Fausse soil are the main limitations.

The Convent soil is on low ridges of natural levees. It has the profile described as representative of the series. The water table fluctuates between depths of 1½ and 3 feet. The soil is generally moderately low in content of organic matter and high in available phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. Generally there is a complete ground cover of bushes, sedges, and vines. The woodland is eastern cottonwood, American sycamore, and green ash on the oldest deposits and black willow on the most recent deposits. Flooding is the main limitation.

All the acreage is part of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway. It is used for woodland, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Without flood protection, the soil is not suited to crops or pasture. Capability unit VIIw-1; woodland suitability group 3w6 for Fausse soil and 1w5 for Convent soil.

Fausse soils (FE). — This mapping unit of nearly level soils is mainly in swamps in the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway of the alluvial plain. It is flooded much of the time by freshwater. From December through June it is continuously under 2 to 8 feet of water. The elevation is dominantly 2 to 4 feet above sea level. The soils are clayey throughout and occur in a single delineation in a broad area in the eastern part of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway. They receive annual deposits of clayey sediment from the Atchafalaya River.

The composition of this mapping unit is more variable than that of most other units in the parish, but it has been controlled well enough that interpretations can be made for the expected use of the soils. The mapping unit is about 75 percent Fausse soil, 15 percent soils in low depressions that are semifluid to a depth of 20 inches, and 5 percent Sharkey soil on low ridges.

In large areas the profile of the Fausse soil differs from the one described as representative of the series in having a surface layer of semifluid, mucky clay. The water table fluctuates within a depth of 1½ feet at all times. The soil is high in content of organic matter and high in available phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. Generally there is a complete ground cover of water hyacinth and delta arrowhead. The woodland is mostly baldcypress and water tupelo. Flooding wetness, very high shrink-swell potential, and low strength are the main limitations.

All the acreage is part of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway. It is also used for woodland, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Unless protected from flooding, it is not suited to crops or pasture. This soil is the main source of natural habitat for deep-water crawfish. Capability unit VIIw-1; woodland suitability group 3w6.

Frost Series

Soils of the Frost series are poorly drained, slowly permeable, and loamy throughout. They are in depressions in the terrace uplands and on the foot slopes of the salt domes of the parish. They formed in loess.

In a representative profile the surface layer is very dark grayish-brown and black silt loam about 12 inches thick. Below this is gray silt loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is gray silty clay loam mottled with yellowish red.

Most of the acreage is cultivated. A small part is wooded or pastured, and a small acreage is used for homesites, recreation, and other nonfarm purposes.

Representative profile of Frost silt loam, in a sugarcane field three-fourths of a mile north of Coteau, 210 feet east of drainage ditch, 90 feet south of field road; NE¼SW¼ sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 5 E.

Ap—0 to 6 inches, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam; moderate, fine, granular structure; friable; very strongly acid; abrupt, wavy boundary.

A1—6 to 12 inches, black (10YR 2/1) silt loam; few, fine and medium, distinct, gray (10YR 5/1) mottles; compound weak, medium, prismatic and weak, medium, platy structure; firm, discontinuous, distinct clay films on faces of peds and in pores; few fine concretions

rk-brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; ar blocky structure; firm; medium boundary.
reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4) silty nd moderate, medium, prismatic um, subangular blocky structure; chy, reddish-brown coatings of silt continuous clay films on faces of cretions of ferromanganese; me- wavy boundary.
eddish-brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; lish-brown (2.5YR 3/4) silty clay ; compound moderate, coarse, pris- , medium, subangular blocky struc- ious clay films on faces of peds; etions of ferromanganese; moder- pt, wavy boundary.
ddish-brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; igular blocky structure; firm; dis- ns on ped faces; common fine con- nanganese; moderately alkaline; ary.
llowish-red (5YR 4/6) silt loam; structure; firm; bedding planes; ns of ferromanganese and lime; ; slightly effervescent.

rk brown, reddish brown, or dark o 11 inches thick. It is very strongly e B horizon is dark reddish brown, ish brown. It is generally stratified dy loam, loam, and silty clay loam hes. The B horizon is medium acid

sociated with Perry, Galvez, and e better drained and redder than t have the clayey subsoil typical of .

, **gently undulating** (Ga). — g unit are on narrow parallel jacent and parallel to Bayou ain. Slopes are mostly 1 to 3 in two large tracts.
about 70 percent Gallion soils oils. Included in mapping are y well drained soils that have areas of Perry soils that are a few areas of soils that have . On about 30 percent of the wales have been smoothed.
ridges that are 100 to 200 feet er than the swales. Water and oil moderately fast. The sea- s generally more than 5 feet ar round.
y to plow and can be worked le range of moisture content. ly low in organic-matter con- ilable phosphorus, potassium, noisture is available to plants e tends to crust. Low strength ses.
wales that are generally 50 to nd air move through the soil wet for long periods during seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 feet during the h April.
derately difficult to plow, but can be worked throughout a fairly wide range of moisture content. It is generally moderately low in organic-matter content and low in available phosphorus and potassium. Available calcium is generally medium. The soil shrinks and cracks when dry. Plants sometimes lack adequate moisture during dry periods in summer and fall. Wetness, low strength, and high shrink-swell potential are the main limitations.

Most of the acreage is used for homesites and other nonfarm purposes. A small acreage is cultivated, and a small acreage is pastured. Sugarcane is the principal crop.

The soils are suited to most of the crops and pasture plants grown in the parish. Suitable crops are sugarcane, corn, peppers, okra, soybeans, and sweet potatoes. Suitable pasture plants are tall fescue, common bermudagrass, Pensacola bahiagrass, white clover, southern wild winter pea, and vetch. Land smoothing or drainage on Perry soils and land smoothing and erosion control on the Gallion soils are needed if the area is cultivated. Complete fertilization is needed for most crops and pastures. Crop residue management is needed in cultivated areas. Drainage is needed for improved pasture on Perry soils. Capability unit IIIw-5; woodland suitability group 2o4 for Gallion soil and 2w6 for Perry soil.

Galvez Series

Soils of the Galvez series are somewhat poorly drained, moderately slowly permeable, and loamy throughout. They are at the highest local elevations on the Bayou Teche natural levee part of the alluvial plain. They formed in loamy Mississippi River alluvium.

In a representative profile the surface layer is mainly dark grayish-brown silt loam about 9 inches thick. The upper 12 inches of the subsoil is grayish-brown silty clay loam mottled with shades of brown. The lower 39 inches is grayish-brown and olive-gray silt loam mottled with shades of brown.

Most of the acreage is cultivated. A large acreage is used for homesites and other nonfarm purposes.

Representative profile of Galvez silt loam, in a sugarcane field 3 miles east of Loreauville at Mestayer, 500 feet north of highway, 150 feet south of split ditch; Spanish Land Grant sec. 39, T. 11 S., R. 8 E.

Ap1—0 to 6 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; strong, fine, granular structure; friable; concretions of ferromanganese; medium acid; abrupt, wavy boundary.

Ap2—6 to 9 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; moderate, coarse, platy structure; firm; dark brown on faces of peds; few fine concretions of ferromanganese; medium acid; abrupt, wavy boundary.

B21t—9 to 14 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam; many, fine, distinct, dark yellowish-brown and strong-brown mottles; moderate, coarse, prismatic structure; firm; few fine concretions of ferromanganese; thick, continuous clay films on faces of peds; medium acid; gradual, wavy boundary.

B22t—14 to 21 inches, grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay loam; many, fine, distinct, dark-brown mottles; moderate, medium, prismatic structure; firm; few

vial plain and in low areas
y formed in clayey Missis-

the surface layer is black
hick. The subsoil is dark
y clay mottled with shades

tivated. A small acreage is
astured, and a small acre-
poses.
beria silty clay, in a sugar-
miles east of New Iberia,
1.8 miles east of junction
), 1.3 miles north on access
st of Texaco well No. 35
Grant sec. 26, T. 12 S.,

(10YR 2/1) silty clay; strong,
; friable; slightly acid; abrupt,

(10YR 2/1) silty clay; weak,
structure; very firm; neutral;
ary.
rk grayish-brown (2.5Y 4/2)
inct, olive-brown mottles and
dark-gray mottles; moderate,
ture parting to moderate, me-
ky; very firm; many, small,
few large slickensides that do
tely alkaline; gradual, wavy

-gray (5Y 4/1) clay; common,
rown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles;
c structure parting to moder-
lar blocky; very firm; moder-
, wavy boundary.
-gray (5Y 4/1) clay; common
rown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles;
ic structure; very firm; mod-
al, smooth boundary.
(5Y 5/1) silty clay loam; com-
owish-brown mottles; massive;
ne.

r very dark gray silty clay or
nches thick. It is slightly acid
horizon is dark grayish-brown,
ray, light olive-gray, dark-gray,
. It has mottles in shades of
al to moderately alkaline. Some
f calcium carbonate. The B3
lty clay loam, or silt loam.
with Alligator, Baldwin, Shar-
e soils. They are more alkaline
have a thicker dark-colored
n and Sharkey soils. They are
n Loreauville soils.

uently flooded (la). — This
il and is frequently flooded
areas on the terrace up-
00 to 500 acres.
ers from the one described
ies in having a silty clay
nches thick.
periods. The water table is
depth of 1½ feet the year
ve through the soil very
content is high. Available
is low, and available cal-

oam to a depth of
-brown and olive-
of gray and olive
retions of calcium

d. A large part is
farm purposes. A

tte silt loam, in a
New Iberia, one-
ne-fourth mile east
ce corner, 25 feet
sec. 16, T. 12 S.,

/1) silt loam; strong,
friable; few fine con-
eutral; abrupt, wavy

2/1) silt loam; weak,
ucture; firm; few fine
neutral; abrupt, wavy

10YR (4/1) silty clay
prismatic and strong,
tructure; firm; black
ous clay films on peds;
lcium carbonate; few
nese; moderately alka-

rown (2.5Y 5/2) silty
edium, prismatic and
structure; firm; dark-
concretions of calcium
clay films on peds;
anganese; moderately
ry.
rown (2.5Y 5/2) silty
, dark-gray and light
e, medium, prismatic
rtly dark gray; many
arbonate; thin, discon-
ne concretions of fer-
caline; abrupt, wavy

rown (2.5Y 5/2) silt
t olive-brown and few,
l strong, coarse, pris-
c structure; firm; ped
inuous clay films; com-
nanganese; moderately
y.
(5Y 5/2) silt loam;
ve-brown mottles; com-
tic and weak, fine, pris-
s partly gray; distinct,
non fine concretions of
caline.

dark gray silt loam 7
to mildly alkaline. The
black, very dark gray,
yish brown, olive gray,
brown. The Bt horizon
ine and is 1 to 10 per-
s of calcium carbonate.

with Patoutville, Cal-
hey are darker in the
s. They are darker and
au soils. They are less

s somewhat poorly
eable soil is loamy

generally moderate in organic-matter
available phosphorus and potassium,
ailable calcium. Adequate moisture is
ants in most years. Wetness and low
e main limitations.
soil is on the upper part of the slope.
high water table fluctuates between
nd 3 feet during the period December

soil is easy to plow and can be worked
ide range of moisture content, but the
crust. The soil is generally moderately
-matter content and low in available
tassium, and calcium. Adequate mois-
e to plants in most years. Wetness and
re the main limitations.
acreage is used for homesites and other
ses. A small acreage is used for crops
rn is the main crop.
g unit provides some of the best resi-
the parish. Because the slope is 3 to 8
ils are not well suited to sugarcane or
rops are corn, peppers, okra, sweet po-
beans. Suitable pasture plants are Pen-
ass, common bermudagrass, improved
tall fescue, white clover, southern wild
nd vetch. Tall fescue, however, is not
the Coteau soil. Contour farming is
ol runoff and reduce erosion. Crop resi-
nt is needed in cultivated areas. Com-
on is needed for most crops and pasture.
IIIe-1; woodland suitability group 2w5
soil and 1w8 for Coteau soil.

Lafitte series are organic, very poorly
rapidly permeable. They are in soft
mainland and Marsh Island and are
the time. They are saline. They formed
ulations of herbaceous organic material.
ntative profile the upper 16 inches is
ganic material. Below this is 116 inches
ayish-brown, dark reddish-brown, very
black, almost completely decomposed,
ic material. The underlying material is

acreage is in marsh vegetation and pro-
abitat.
ve profile of Lafitte peat, in an area of
ion in a marsh 2½ miles south-southeast
, 1000 feet north of Intracoastal Water-
east of Bayou Petite Anse, 100 yards
named bayou, northwest part of T. 14
La-23-4, tables 8 and 9:

inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) hemic ma-
about 44 percent fiber, 34 percent rubbed; mas-
onsticky; many live roots; herbaceous fiber;
4 percent mineral content; slightly acid; grad-
oth, boundary.
53 inches, very dark grayish-brown (10YR
pric material; very dark brown (10YR 2/2)

ıg shrinks to about half the
soil subsides further because
es are most rapid during the
drained, it continues to sub-
inch per year. The lower the
pid the loss. Water and air
or clayey substratum moder-
ırganic-matter content, wet-
e the main limitations. Salin-
ıe uses.
›vides wildlife habitat. These
deer, rabbit, geese, muskrat,
d associated species, in addi-
vironment that supports ma-
lexico. Vegetation is dense if
:s. Intermediate and brackish
inant (*3*). The vegetation is
·dgrass and needlegrass rush
·lt marsh bulrush, olney bul-
·dgrass, saltgrass, and hairy-

nity, low strength, and sub-
main limitations. These soils
·ial production of most plants.
y to recreation, wildlife habi-
. Low level weirs for water
trolled burning, and in places
ve wildife habitat. Capability
d in a woodland suitability

e series are somewhat poorly
y permeable, and loamy. They
elevations on the Bayou Teche
alluvial plain. They formed in
alluvium.
›file the surface layer is very
; 8 inches thick. The upper 16
rayish-brown silty clay loam
coatings on faces of peds. The
h-brown silt loam. The lower
-gray loam.
cultivated. A small acreage is
eage is used for homesites and

of Loreauville silt loam, in a
niles northeast of Loreauville,
Louisiana Highway 345; sec.

· dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam;
nular structure; friable; few, fine,
mildly alkaline; abrupt, smooth

rayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay
tchy, very dark gray coatings on
ımon, medium, distinct, very dark
)YR 3/2) mottles; weak, coarse,
parting to moderate, medium, sub-
ırm; few, fine, black concretions;
›ncretions of calcium carbonate as
liameter:; thick, nearly continuous,

on faces of peds; calcareous in spots; mildly
gradual, wavy boundary.
8 inches, grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam;
dium, distinct, light olive-brown (2.5Y 5/4)
weak, coarse, prismatic structure parting to
dium, subangular blocky; firm; thin, nearly
s clay films on faces of peds; few nodules
m carbonate; mildly alkaline; clear, wavy

30 inches, olive-gray (5Y 5/2) loam; many,
stinct, light olive-brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles;
rse, prismatic structure; firm; thin, patchy,
on faces of peds; mildly alkaline.

izon is black or very dark gray silt loam 5
thick. It is slightly acid to mildly alkaline.
n is neutral to moderately alkaline. The B2
loam or silty clay loam. The B3 horizon is
gray loam, very fine sandy loam, or silt loam.
soils are associated with Galvez, Iberia, and
. They have a darker colored surface layer
soils. They do not have the clayey subsoil
dwin and Iberia soils.

t loam (Lo). — This nearly level, some-
ined loamy soil is at intermediate local
e Bayou Teche natural levee part of
1. Tracts range from 100 to 500 acres.
this soil in mapping are small areas of
, and Iberia soils and small areas of
t have a thicker dark-colored surface
ded are some low areas that are occa-

. Water and air move through the soil
ly. The seasonal high water table fluc-
depths of 1 foot and 2½ feet during
nber through April.
y to plow and can be worked through-
e range of moisture content. It is mod-
-matter content, low in available phos-
ssium, and high in available calcium.
re is available to plants in most years.
strength are the main limitations.
creage is cultivated. Sugarcane is the
A small acreage is in pasture, and a
used for homesites and other nonfarm

ited to most of the crops and pasture
the parish. Suitable crops are sugar-
peppers, okra, and soybeans. Suitable
are Pensacola bahiagrass, improved
common bermudagrass, tall fescue,
uthern wild winter peas, and vetch.
omplete fertilization are needed for
pastures. Crop residue management is
ated areas. Land smoothing and irriga-
for rice. Capability unit IIw-3; wood-
group 1w5.

s

aurepas series are very poorly drained,
ble, and organic. They are in tidal
oft marshes in the mainland. They
accumulations of woody organic ma-

tative profile the organic material is 102 inches thick. The upper 12 inches is dark brown. Below this is 90 inches of almost completely decomposed dark-brown organic material that contains many wood fragments, logs, and stumps. The underlying material is silty clay.

Most of the acreage is wooded. A small acreage is in marsh vegetation.

Representative profile of Maurepas muck, in an area of Maurepas association in a swamp 3¾ miles south of Lydia, 1 mile north of junction of Stump Bayou and Little Valley Canal, 200 feet west of canal; NE¼SE¼ sec. 47, T. 13 S., R. 7 E., S69 La-23-3, table 8:

Oa1—0 to 12 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) sapric material; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2) pressed or rubbed; about 50 percent fiber, about 7 percent rubbed; weak, fine, granular structure; nonsticky; many live roots; dominantly woody fiber; fine, partly decomposed fragments of wood; about 30 percent mineral content; after exposure to air for 15 minutes color changes to very dark gray (10YR 3/1); medium acid; gradual, smooth boundary.

Oa2—12 to 27 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) sapric material; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2) pressed or rubbed; about 8 percent fiber, about 1 percent rubbed; weak, fine and medium granular structure; squeezes easily between fingers; nonsticky; common roots; dominantly woody fiber; common, partly decomposed logs, stumps, and fragments of wood; about 35 percent mineral content; few fragments of charcoal; slightly acid; gradual, smooth boundary.

Oa3—27 to 102 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) sapric material; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2) pressed or rubbed; about 15 percent fiber, about 5 percent rubbed; weak, coarse, granular structure; squeezes easily between fingers; nonsticky; common roots; dominantly woody fiber; many logs and fragments of wood in varying degrees of decomposition; about 40 percent mineral content; slightly acid; gradual, smooth boundary.

IICg—102 to 108 inches, greenish-gray (5GY 5/1) silty clay; massive; squeezes easily between fingers; few partly decomposed fragments of wood; neutral.

Salinity is low to moderate. The organic material is 51 to more than 120 inches thick. The upper 12 inches is dark brown or dark reddish brown and has a rubbed fiber content of 2 to 10 percent. Mineral content is 20 to 30 percent. Below a depth of 12 inches the organic material is dark brown, dark grayish brown, or dark reddish brown and has a rubbed fiber content of 1 to 10 percent. Mineral content is 25 to 40 percent. The IIA and IIC horizons are silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay.

Maurepas soils are associated with Lafitte and Delcomb soils. They contain many woody fragments that do not occur in the Lafitte and Delcomb soils.

Maurepas association (MA). — The soils of this mapping unit have a thick layer of organic material that contains many logs, stumps, and fragments of wood. They are level and occur as broad areas in tidal swamps and soft marshes in the mainland. They are flooded much of the time with about 6 inches of water. These soils occur in one tract. The elevation is less than 2 feet above sea level.

The composition of this unit is more variable than that of most other units in the parish, but it has been controlled well enough that interpretations can be made for the expected use of the soils. The mapping unit is about 90 percent Maurepas soils. Included in mapping are small areas of Delcomb and Lafitte soils.

silt loam;
ongly acid;

silty clay
and mod-
ture; firm;
peds; con-
s; strongly

silt loam;
ture; firm;
nct, patchy
d; gradual,

silt loam;
hin, patchy
ongly acid;

5/4) silt
ns in voids;

yish brown,
thick. It is
zon is dark
rongly acid
n, brown, or
rongly acid.
horizon are
silt.
Coteau, and
owner than

e). — This
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cluded are

esentative
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lant cover.
ed, leaving
nd a few

d through-
he surface
e to plants
generally
hosphorus,
ts the use
the main

sed mainly
n purposes.
e principal

ntial build-
the hazard
s. Suitable
s, and soy-
nited. Suit-
bermuda-
arrowleaf
, crop resi-
ropping or

partly decayed leaves and twigs.
, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay; common,
nt, gray mottles; moderate, medium, sub-
ty structure; firm; slightly acid; abrupt,
ndary.
es, dark reddish-gray (5YR 4/2) clay;
/1) coatings on faces of peds; moderate,
angular blocky structure; firm; neutral;
brupt, smooth boundary.
, dark reddish-gray (5YR 4/2), grayish-
R 5/2), and dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2)
medium, platy structure; firm; moder-
e; calcareous; abrupt, smooth boundary.
inches, gray (10YR 5/1), dark-brown
, and brown /7.5YR 4/4, very fine sandy
amy very fine sand; weak, thin, platy
rm; moderately alkaline; abrupt, smooth

nches, brown (7.5YR 5/4), dark-brown
, reddish-brown (5YR 4/3), and gray
clay, silt loam, and very fine sandy
thin, platy structure; firm; stratification
planes present; moderately alkaline;

ches, reddish-brown (5YR 4/3) and dark
/ (5GY 4/1) clay; firm; moderately alka-
us.

amy IIC horizon is 14 to 20 inches. The
k-brown, dark gray, or very dark gray
1 to 5 inches thick. It is slightly acid to
orizon is dark reddish-gray, dark-brown,
silty clay mottled with gray. It is slightly
y alkaline. The C horizon is dark reddish-
, grayish-brown, and dark grayish-brown
It is neutral to moderately alkaline. The
ıy, dark-brown, brown, and reddish-brown
e sandy loam, loamy very fine sand, and
ces, thin layers of clay are in the IIC

soils in this parish are outside the range
series because they have thin reddish
vior, and management, however, are the
Newellton soils.
are associated with Convent soils. They
n the upper part than those soils.

t association, frequently flooded

ng unit of nearly level, clayey and
ıe Lake Fausse Pointe part of the
on natural levees and low areas
distributary channels. It is pro-
g of the Atchafalaya River by the
the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway.
ded, however, by local runoff.
of this unit is more variable than
ınits in the parish, but it has been
ough that interpretations can be
ted use of the soils. The mapping
rcent Newellton soils and 15 per-
ncluded in mapping are small areas
l small areas on high ridges that

ıre in low areas between natural
ry slow. About 80 percent of the
ooded by local runoff. The remain-
most of the time. The water table
depths of 6 inches and 2 feet the
and air move through Newellton
ic-matter content is medium. The
phosphorus, potassium, and cal-
ding, high shrink-swell potential,
re the main limitations.

ıy, fine, distinct, yellowish-brown mottles; weak, rse, prismatic structure; firm; thick, continuous, k-gray clay films in vertical root channels; dis- tinuous, distinct clay films on faces of peds; neu- l; gradual, wavy boundary.

to 80 inches, grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; ny, medium, prominent, dark yellowish-brown YR 4/4) mottles; massive; neutral.

A horizon is 6 to 16 inches thick and very strongly medium acid. The B21t horizon is dark grayish grayish brown, or pale brown and is 4 to 13 inches t has yellowish-red, red, yellowish-brown, or dark h-brown mottles. Faces of peds are dark grayish or very dark grayish brown. The B21t horizon is acid to neutral. The B22t horizon is grayish-brown ownish-gray, or light-gray silt loam or silty clay at has many to common mottles in shades of brown. ghtly acid or neutral. The B3 horizon is light olive- ght brownish-gray, or gray silt loam or silty clay ıat has many, fine, medium, and coarse, yellowish- nottles. It is slightly acid to neutral.

ıtville soils are associated with Jeanerette, Frost, ı, and Coteau soils. They are better drained and r than Frost and Calhoun soils and do not have the y acid subsoil typical of those soils. They do not ıe thick black surface layer typical of Jeanerette hey have darker coatings on the faces of peds in er part of the subsoil than Coteau soils and do not ıe very strongly acid subsoil typical of those soils.

le silt loam (Pa). — This soil is in tracts of es at intermediate and high local elevations ace uplands. It is somewhat poorly drained ny throughout. The slope is no more than

with this soil in mapping are small areas Calhoun, Frost, and Jeanerette soils. Also e large areas of a soil that does not have red the upper part of the subsoil.

slow. Water and air move through the soil soil is wet for long periods, mostly late in early in spring. The seasonal high water ıates between depths of ½ foot and 3 feet period December through April. The soil is ow and can be worked throughout a wide ıoisture content. It is generally moderately ganic-matter content and low in available , potassium, and calcium. Adequate mois- ilable to plants in most years. Wetness and ch are the main limitations.

the acreage is cultivated. Sugarcane is the rop. A small part is in pasture. A small part homesites and other nonfarm purposes.

is suited to most of the crops and pasture wn in the parish. Suitable crops are sugar- corn, peppers, okra, sweet potatoes, and soy- table pasture plants are Pensacola bahia- mon bermudagrass, white clover, southern r peas, and vetch. Complete fertilization is most crops and pastures. Crop residue man- needed in cultivated areas. Land smoothing tion are needed for rice. Capability unit odland suitability group 1w8.

ies

the Perry series are poorly drained, are very

slowly permeable, and have a clayey subsoil. They are in narrow, shallow depressions that are parallel and adjacent to Bayou Teche. They formed in clayey Red River alluvium.

In a representative profile the surface layer is dark grayish brown silty clay loam about 10 inches thick

8) and are frequently flooded. They formed in clayey alluvial and marine sediment.

In a representative profile the surface is covered by 1 inch of organic material. The surface layer is dark-gray clay about 8 inches thick. Below this is 9 inches of gray silty clay and thin

s thin layers of

getation and is

y in an area of
rsh Island, one-
feet southwest
R. 6 E.

0YR 3/1) mucky
0 percent rubbed;
mineral squeezes
is in hand; many
gradual, smooth

Y 3/1), semi-fluid
y between fingers;
th boundary.
), semi-fluid clay;
igers leaving hand
smooth boundary.
uck and gray (5Y
re; squeezes easily
; moderately alka-

mifluid clay; mas-
ers, leaving hand
smooth boundary.
GY 6/1), semifluid
en fingers, leaving

izon is 2 to 8 inches
ay, dark-gray, or
ky silty clay loam.
nd greenish-gray,
k muck and gray,

lacedo and Lafitte
ey do not have a
the thick organic

aline soils have
y flooded. They
f Marsh Island.
less than 2 feet

e variable than
but it has been
tations can be
s. The mapping
ils. Included in
soils at slightly
small areas of

flooding by the
also subject to
es. Tides range
icane and tropi-
sh. Many small
The water table
ove the surface
r and air move
hed, the soils on
not close when
igh shrink-swell
ain limitations.

k grazing. Most

(Sh). — This nearly level, poorly
ayey throughout. It is in low areas on
natural levee part of the alluvial plain.
m 200 to 500 acres.

this soil in mapping are large areas
hat have a surface layer that is very
l a subsoil that is strongly acid or very
a depth of 20 inches. Also included are
Alligator, Baldwin, Iberia, and Perry
ow areas that are occasionally flooded.
this soil differs from the one described
e of the series in having a very dark
er that is 6 to 9 inches thick. Water
rough the soil very slowly. Runoff is
wet for long periods late in winter and
seasonal high water table is at the
n a depth of 2 feet during the period
gh April.

rd to plow and can be worked within
ange of moisture content. It becomes
wed. It shrinks and cracks when dry.
s lack adequate moisture during dry
er and fall. The soil is generally mod-
-matter content and somewhat low in
norus, potassium, and calcium. Wet-
k-swell potential, and low strength are
ions.

creage is cultivated. Sugarcane is the
A small acreage is used for woodland,
farm purposes.

ited to most of the crops and pasture
the parish. Suitable crops are sugar-
rs, okra, and soybeans. Suitable pas-
all fescue, Pensacola bahiagrass, com-
ass, white clover, vetch, southern wild
d red clover. Drainage and complete
generally needed for most crops and
esidue management is needed in culti-
d smoothing and irrigation are needed
lity unit IIIw-1; woodland suitability

ccasionally flooded (Sk). — This near-
rained soil is clayey throughout. It is
onal flooding from local runoff. It is
the Bayou Teche natural levee part of
n. The elevation is dominantly 3 to 5
evel. Tracts range from 200 to 1,000

this soil in mapping are small areas
ia, and Fausse soils. Also included are
oded areas of Sharkey soils at higher

he profile described as representative
noff is slow. The soils at the lower ele-
ed more than 2 years in 5, from June
er. Water and air move through the
The soil is wet for long periods late
spring. The seasonal high water table
or within a depth of 2 feet during the
through April.

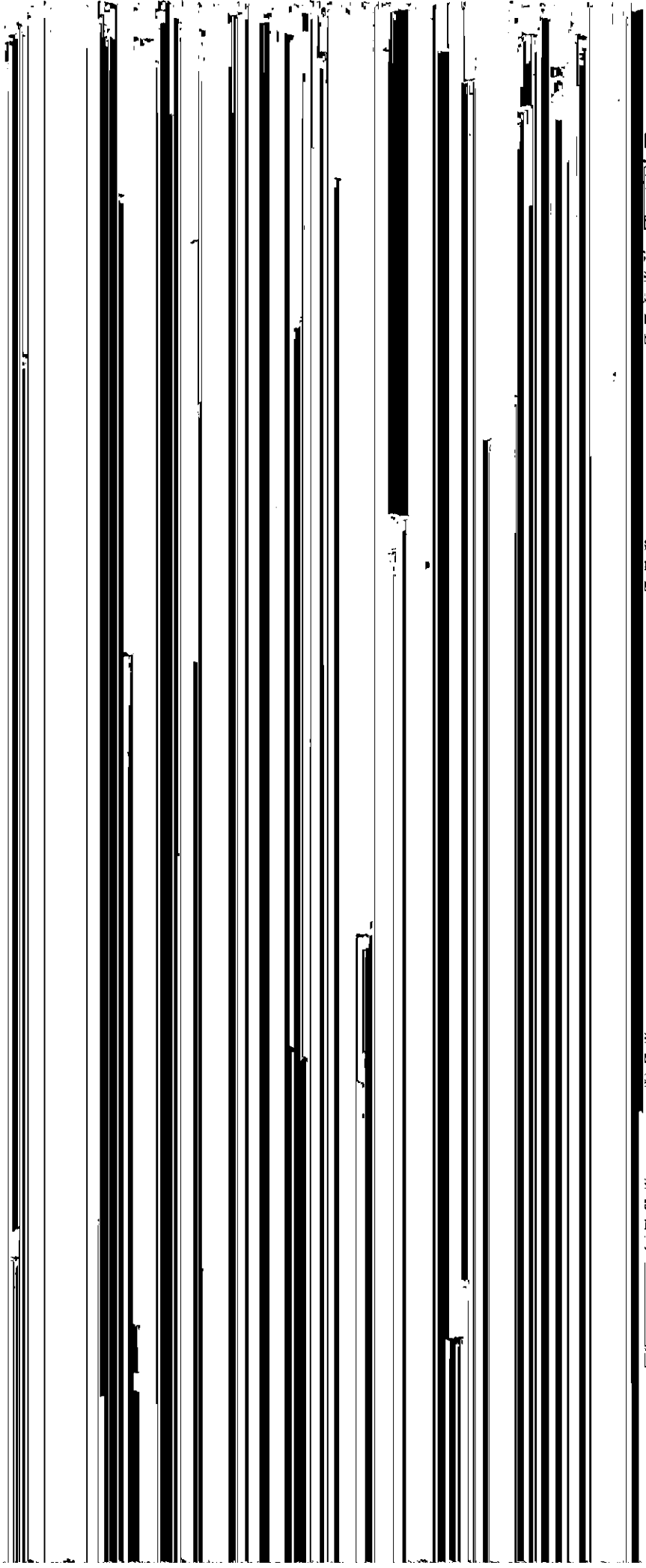
important source of nitrogen. It
ate of water intake, reduces surface
tilth, and reduces soil loss through
latter can best be supplied by man-
lue. If the cropping system permits,
also be supplied by including peren-
gumes in the rotation and by using

hould be tilled only enough to pre-
to control weeds. Excessive tillage
ture in loamy soils and causes the
pact layer, or plowpan. Compaction
, water storage, and root develop-
d deep plowing break up the com-
ncrease yields on loamy soils of the
soiling, however, should not be ex-
yields on clayey soils, and it has not
sugarcane on silty soils of the ter-

y of the soils in the parish need
o make them more suitable for the
drainage generally is not suitable,
he soils are too slowly permeable.
m most commonly used consists of
system combines row drains and
with parallel lateral ditches and
Spacing of lateral ditches and row
the slope. Clayey soils have less slope
tch spacing. A system of precision
nates many of the lateral ditches is
of the loamy soils and, to lesser
yey soils. Crowning is used to im-
inage on the clayey soils. This is
loping the land from the center be-
ies. Soils at low elevations used for
are protected from flooding by the
Floodway protection levee system
y a pump-off drainage system. The
ern used is like the one used for the
ditch pattern used for rice lacks the
e soils used for rice are smoothed,
ge is through ditches in the lows and
ts.

on.—Some of the soils in the parish
t and gully erosion if they are clean
runoff is needed to prevent loss of
rsion terraces, parallel terraces, con-
ssed waterways, minimum tillage,
gement, stripcropping, and overfall
sed to reduce the soil loss.

m.—Three crops of sugarcane are
from each planting. Sugarcane is
th a row crop. After the third crop
ield is planted to soybeans for green
plowed for weed control. The supply
in the soil can be maintained even
ne plant residue is the only organic
ed into the soil. Turning under a
p, for example, helps maintain the
natter. In addition, it supplies about
gen and controls annual grasses and
(*24*).



he eight classes in the capability system and the classes and units in Iberia Parish are described in list that follows: The unit designation for each in the parish is given in the Guide to Mapping ts.

s I. Soils have few limitations that restrict their se. (None in Iberia Parish.)

s II. Soils have moderate limitations that reduce ie choice of plants or require moderate conservation ractices.

Subclass IIw. Soils moderately limited by excess water.

Unit IIw-1. Somewhat poorly drained, nearly level loamy soils.

Unit IIw-2. Somewhat poorly drained, nearly level loamy soils that are low in sand content.

Unit IIw-3. Somewhat poorly drained, nearly level alkaline loamy soils.

s III. Soils have severe limitations that reduce ie choice of plants, require special conservation ractices, or both.

Subclass IIIe. Soils subject to severe erosion if cultivated and not protected.

Unit IIIe-1. Well-drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping loamy soils.

Subclass IIIw. Soils severely limited for cultivation by excess water.

Unit IIIw-1. Poorly drained, nearly level clayey soils.

Unit IIIw-2. Poorly drained, nearly level, very strongly acid clayey soils.

Unit IIIw-3. Poorly drained, nearly level soils that have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil.

Unit IIIw-4. Poorly drained clayey soils and somewhat poorly drained loamy soils.

Unit IIIw-5. Well-drained loamy soils and poorly drained clayey soils.

Unit IIIw-6. Poorly drained, nearly level loamy soils.

Unit IIIw-7. Poorly drained, gently sloping loamy soils.

s IV. Soils have very severe limitations that reuce the choice of plants, require very careful mangement, or both.

Subclass IVw. Soils very severely limited for cultivation due to excess water.

Unit IVw-1. Occasionally flooded clayey soils.

s V. Soils are subject to little or no erosion but ave other limitations, impractical to remove, that mit their use largely to pasture or range, woodnd, or wildlife food and cover.

Subclass Vw. Soils limited chiefly by flooding.

Unit Vw-1. Frequently flooded clayey soils.

Unit Vw-3. Frequently flooded clayey and loamy soils.

s VI. Soils have severe limitations that make iem generally unsuited to cultivation and limit their

to pasture or range, woodland, or wild-
ıd cover.
VIe. Soils severely limited, chiefly by
f erosion unless protective cover is main-

t VIe-1. Well-drained, hilly loamy soils.
Soils have very severe limitations that
ı unsuited to cultivation and restrict their
to range, woodland, or wildlife food and

VIIw. Soils very severely limited by
ss and flooding.
t VIIw-1. Clayey and loamy soils that
re flooded most of the time.
t VIIw-2. Saline clayey and loamy soils
ıat are flooded most of the time.
Soils have limitations that preclude their
ommercial crop production and restrict
ɔ recreation, wildlife food and cover, water
esthetic purposes.
s VIIIw. Soils limited chiefly by wetness
ooding.
it VIIIw-1. Semifluid organic and clayey
oils that are flooded most of the time.

lds

yields of the principal crops grown in the
hown in table 2. The yields are based on
ıde by farmers, soil scientists, and others
nowledge of yields in the parish and on
taken from research data. The predicted
erage yields per acre that can be expected
ı level of management.
er than those shown in table 2 are grown
h, but their predicted yields are not in-
ıse the acreage is small or reliable data on
ɔt available.
s for sugarcane given in table 2 can be
–

nfall is effectively used and conserved.
face or subsurface drainage systems are
alled.
p residue is managed to maintain soil tilth.
age is minimum but timely.
ects, diseases, and weeds are controlled.
tilizer is applied according to soil tests and
ɒ needs.
ıpted crop varieties are used at recom-
ıded seeding rates.
ving additional practices are used for rice:
ter of suitable quality is used for irri-
ion.
igation systems are properly designed and
iently used.

ɔodland

e-third of Iberia Parish is wooded with
rdwoods. Some stands are of good commer-

e of the wood products is far below its
ı addition to wood crops, the woodland is
wildlife habitat, recreation, and natural

TABLE 2.—*Predicted average yields per acre of principal crops*

[Absence of a figure indicates that the crop is not suited to the soil specified or is not commonly grown. The soils listed are suited to one or more of the principal crops]

Soil series and map symbols	Sugarcane	Rice	Common bermudagrass	Tall fescue
	Tons	*Bu*	*AUM*[1]	*AUM*[1]
Alligator:				
Ag, Ax	26	130	6.5	8.5
At			5.0	
Baldwin: Ba	30	120	7.0	9.0
Calhoun: Ca	24	120	5.5	
Coteau: Co	25	110	6.0	
Frost:				
Fr	26	120	5.5	
Fs			5.5	
Gallion: Ga	29		7.5	
Galvez: Gv	29	110	7.5	
Iberia:				
Ia			4.0	
Ib	26	130	6.5	9.0
Jeanerette:				
Ja	27	110	7.5	8.5
Jn			7.5	8.5
Loreauville: Lo	30	110	8.0	8.5
Memphis:				
Me	20		7.0	
MH			6.0	
Newellton: NC			4.5	
Patoutville: Pa	27	110	6.0	
Perry	27		6.0	8.0
Mapped in a complex with Gallion soils.				
Sharkey:				
Sh	28	130	6.5	9.0
Sk	28	130	6.0	9.0

[1]Animal-unit-month expresses the carrying capacity of pasture. It is the number of months that one cow, one steer, one horse, five hogs, or seven sheep can graze 1 acre without injury to the pasture.

beauty and for conserving soil and water. This section has been provided to explain how soils affect tree growth and management.

The soils of Iberia Parish that are suited to woodland have been assigned to eight woodland suitability groups. Table 3 shows the potential productivity and the management hazards of these soils when used for growing wood crops.

Each woodland suitability group is made up of soils that are suited to the same kinds of trees, need the same kind of management, and have the same potential productivity. Each is identified by a three-part symbol.

TABLE 3.—*Suitability of soils for woodland*

Soil series and map symbol	Woodland suitability group	Important trees	Site index	Erosion hazard	Equipment limitations	Seedling mortality	Trees suitable for planting
Alligator:							
Ag, Ax	2w6	Green ash	80	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, and cherrybark oak.
		Eastern cottonwood	100				
		Water oak	90				
		Sweetgum	90				
		Cherrybark oak	90				
For Galvez part of Ax, see Galvez series.							
At	3w6	Green ash	70	Slight	Severe	Severe	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, and cherrybark oak.
		Eastern cottonwood	90				
		Water oak	80				
		Sweetgum	80				
		Cherrybark oak	80				
Baldwin: Ba	2w6	Green ash	80	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, and American sycamore.
		Eastern cottonwood	100				
		Water oak	90				
		Pecan					
		Sweetgum	90				
		American sycamore					
Calhoun: Ca	2w9	Cherrybark oak	80–90	Slight	Severe	Moderate to severe.	Cherrybark oak, loblolly pine, slash pine, and sweetgum.
		Water oak	80				
		Loblolly pine	90				
		Slash pine	90				
		Sweetgum	80–90				
Convent	1w5	Green ash	80	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Eastern cottonwood, American sycamore, green ash, and water oak.
		Eastern cottonwood					
		Sweetgum	110				
		American sycamore					
Mapped in a complex with Fausse association and Newellton association.							
Coteau: Co	1w8	Loblolly pine	100	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Loblolly pine, slash pine, and American sycamore.
		Slash pine					
		Water oak	90				
		Cherrybark oak	90				
Fausse: FA, FC, FE	3w6	Green ash	70	Slight	Severe	Severe	Green ash, baldcypress, and nuttall oak.
		Baldcypress					
		Pecan					
		Water tupelo					
For Convent part of FC, see Convent series.							
Frost: Fr, Fs	2w9	Cherrybark oak	80–90	Slight	Severe	Moderate to severe.	Cherrybark oak, water oak, loblolly pine, slash pine, and sweetgum.
		Water oak	80				
		Loblolly pine	90				
		Slash pine	90				
		Sweetgum	80–90				
Gallion: Ga	2o4	Green ash	80	Slight	Slight	Slight	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, cherrybark oak, water oak, and sweetgum.
		Eastern cottonwood	100				
		Cherrybark oak	90				
		Water oak	90				
		Sweetgum	90				
For Perry part, see Perry series.							
Galvez: Gv	2w5	Green ash	80	Slight	Moderate	Slight to moderate.	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, cherrybark oak, and water oak.
		Eastern cottonwood	110				
		Cherrybark oak	90				
		Water oak	90				
Iberia:							
Ia	3w6	Green ash	70	Slight	Severe	Severe	Green ash, baldcypress, and water tupelo.
		Baldcypress					
		Water tupelo					
Ib	2w6	Green ash	80	Slight	Severe	Severe	Eastern cottonwood and sweetgum.
		Eastern cottonwood	95				
		Sweetgum	90				

3.—*Suitability of soils for woodland*—Continued

nportant trees	Site index	Erosion hazard	Equipment limitations	Seedling mortality	Trees suitable for planting
n ash	80	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, water oak, and American sycamore.
ern cottonwood					
r oak					
tgum					
ican sycamore					
rybark oak	90				
n ash	80	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Eastern cottonwood.
ern cottonwood	119				
r oak	109				
n					
rican sycamore					
n ash	100	Slight	Slight	Slight	Cherrybark oak, loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and American sycamore.
rybark oak	110				
n pine	100				
olly pine	100				
tgum	110				
n ash	70	Slight	Severe	Severe	Green ash, baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, nuttall oak, and sweetgum.
ern cottonwood	90				
k willow					
all oak	80				
tgum	80				
rybark oak	100	Slight	Moderate	Slight to moderate.	Cherrybark oak, water oak, slash pine, loblolly pine, and sweetgum.
er oak	100				
olly pine	100				
tgum	100				
n ash	80	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Green ash, cherrybark oak, nuttall oak, water oak, and sweetgum.
rrybark oak	90				
tall oak	90				
er oak	90				
etgum	90				
n ash	85	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, cherrybark oak, water oak, and sweetgum.
tern cottonwood	100				
rrybark oak	90				
etgum	90				
er oak					
en ash	70	Slight	Severe	Severe	Green ash, eastern cottonwood, nuttall oak, and sweetgum.
tern cottonwood	90				
tall oak	80				
ter oak					
an					

ates the relative pro-
very high; 2, *high;*
nd 5, *low*. The second
icates the important
ate or severe hazard
r management. The
icates the degree of
ral suitability of the

ms considered are:
ent limitations, and

ve no limitations to only
ited to needleleaf trees.

e one or more moderate
eedleleaf trees. (None in

Numeral 3 indicates soils that have one or more severe limitations and are best suited to needleleaf trees. (None in Iberia Parish.)
Numeral 4 indicates soils that have no limitations to only slight limitations and are best suited to broadleaf trees.
Numeral 5 indicates soils that have one or more moderate limitations and are best suited to broadleaf trees.
Numeral 6 indicates soils that have one or more severe limitations and are best suited to broadleaf trees.
Numeral 7 indicates soils that have no limitation to only slight limitations and are suitable for either needleleaf or broadleaf trees.
Numeral 8 indicates soils that have one or more moderate limitations and are suitable for either needleleaf or broadleaf trees.
Numeral 9 indicates soils that have one or more severe limitations and are suitable for either needleleaf or broadleaf trees.
Numeral 0 indicates soils that are not suitable for the commercial production of major wood products. (None in Iberia Parish.)

Vermilion Bay,
ıd Game Pre-
ivision of the
ıission. Proper
ıt is practiced.
ı Scatlake soil
population of

ery Island has
of egrets and
ı best be seen

ıaries produce
vater fish. Oys-
ction has de-
ımbre has port
mercial fishing

ated lakes and
hly productive
g. The major
rappie, catfish,
of commercial
ıe Atchafalaya
e produced and

mount of vege-
ıle, and in this
ldlife that can
ect the growth
of soil useful
vailable water
tness, (5) sur-
ard, (7) slope,
ınd water.
e rated accord-
ix elements of
dlife. A rating
ife habitat and
y created, im-
ıitations affect
factory results
the prescribed

ent of wildlife
e created, im-
Moderately in-
ıent attention,
ory results.
tations for the
be created, im-
ıt management

limitations for
unsatisfactory
impossible or
tain habitat on

ed in table 4
various kinds
ke up wildlife

TABLE 4.—*Suitability of soils as wildlife habitat*

Soil series and map symbol	Potential for habitat elements						Potential as habitat for—		
	Grain and seed crops	Domestic grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees, shrubs, and vines	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
Alligator:									
Ag, Ax	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
At	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Andry: AY	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1]	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1].
Baldwin: Ba	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
Calhoun: Ca	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Convent	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor.
Mapped with Fausse and Newellton soils.									
Coteau: Co	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
Delcomb: DE	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1]	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1].
Fausse:									
FA	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Poor	Good.
FC, FE	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good[1]	Good	Very poor	Poor	Good[1].
Frost:									
Fr	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
Fs	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor.
Gallion: Ga	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor.
Galvez: Gv	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
Iberia:									
Ia	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Ib	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
Jeanerette: Ja, Jn	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good.
Lafitte: LA	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1]	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1].
Loreauville: Lo	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
Maurepas: MA	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Good[1]	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1].
Memphis:									
Me	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor.
MH	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor.
Newellton: NC	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor.
Patoutville: Pa	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
Perry	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
Mapped with Gallion soils.									
Placedo: PC	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair[1]	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair[1].
Scatlake: SC	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1]	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good[1].
Sharkey:									
Sh	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
Sk	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.

[1]Rating applies to natural state. Soil is poorly suited to management.

those who need information
al material or as foundation
e built. Among those who
n are planning commissions,
land developers, engineers,

ils highly important in en-
, strength, compaction char-
hrink-swell potential, grain
eaction. Also important are
and soil slope. These prop-
nd combinations, affect con-
e of roads, airports, pipe-
ll buildings, irrigation sys-
ns, and systems for disposal

tion can be helpful to those

residential, industrial, com-
eational areas.
e routes for roads, highways,
lerground cables.
avel, sand, or clay.
age systems, irrigation sys-
ces, and other structures for
and conserving soil.
nance of structures already
ies of the soil on which they
purpose of predicting per-
tures on the same or similar
her locations.
icability of soils for cross-
it of vehicles and construc-

ary estimates pertinent to
particular area.

n in this section is presented
show, respectively, estimates
nt in engineering and inter-
gineering uses.
with the soil map and other
an be used to make interpre-
se given in tables 5 and 6.
e other useful maps.
ever, does not eliminate the
gation at sites selected for
lly works that involve heavy
on to a depth greater than
s, generally greater than 6
ites, especially small ones, is
as of a given mapping unit
of other kinds of soil that
properties and differ in suit-
engineering.
ed in this soil survey have
ence that may not be familiar
y defines many terms com-
.

Estimates of soil properties

of two or more kinds of soil. t appear in the first column of

rcentage passing sieve—		
No. 10 (2.0 mm)	No. 40 (0.42 mm)	No. 200 (0.074 mm)
100	95–100	80–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
100	95–100	85–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
	100	95–100
100	100	95–100
100	100	95–100
100	100	95–100
100	100	95–100
100	100	85–100
100	100	90–100
100	100	90–100
100	100	90–100
100	100	90–100
100	100	90–100
100	100	90–100
100	100	85–100
100	100	95–100
100	100	95–100
100	100	95–100

ignificant in engineering

he soils in such mapping units may have different properties and limitations, and for this reason it is necessary to follow carefully his table. The symbol > means more than; the symbol < means less than]

Liquid limit	Plasticity index	Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Shrink-swell potential	Risk of corrosion to uncoated steel	Hazard of—		Subsidence potential
							Wetness	Flooding	
Percent		*Inches per hour*	*Inches per inch of soil*	*pH*					
12–85	33–55	0.6–2.0	0.12–0.22	4.0–5.5	High to very high.	High	Severe on Ag and Ax. Very severe on At.	None to slight on Ag and Ax. Severe on At.	None.
65–85	35–55	<0.06	0.12–0.18	4.5–5.5	Very high	High.			
				5.6–7.8		High	Very severe	Very severe	Low.
25–45	3–10	0.6–2.0	0.18–0.22	5.6–7.8	Low	High.			
35–55	11–16	0.2–0.6	0.17–0.19	6.6–8.4	Moderate	High.			
35–50	15–25	0.06–0.2	0.18–0.22	4.5–6.5	Moderate	High	Severe	None to slight	None.
51–75	25–45	<0.06	0.17–0.20	6.1–7.8	Very high	High.			
35–65	15–35	<0.2	0.17–0.21	6.6–8.4	High	High.			
<31	NP–10	0.2–0.6	0.21–0.23	5.1–6.0	Low	High	Severe	None to slight	None.
32–40	12–18	0.06–0.2	0.20–0.22	5.1–6.0	Moderate	High.			
26–35	5–15	0.2–0.6	0.21–0.23	5.1–6.0	Low	High.			
<27	NP–7	0.6–2.0	0.15–0.23	6.6–7.8	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very severe on FC. Severe on NC.	None.
<27	NP–7	0.2–0.6	0.21–0.23	4.5–6.0	Low	High	Moderate	None to slight	None.
32–40	12–18	0.2–0.6	0.20–0.23	4.5–6.0	Moderate	High.			
25–37	5–15	0.2–0.6	0.20–0.23	5.6–6.0	Low	High.			
		>2.0		6.1–7.3		High	Very severe	Very severe	Medium.
28–40	3–13	0.6–2.0	0.22–0.25	7.4–7.8	Low	High.			
35–50	11–18	0.2–0.6	0.20–0.22	7.4–8.4	Moderate	High.			
		>2.0		5.6–7.3		High	Very severe	Very severe	Low.
60–90	30–52	<0.06	0.18–0.20	5.6–7.3	Very high	High.			
60–90	30–52	<0.06	0.18–0.20	6.1–8.4	Very high	High.			
25–31	5–10	0.2–0.6	0.21–0.23	4.5–5.5	Low	High	Severe	Moderate on Fr. None to slight on Fs.	None.
35–50	15–25	0.06–0.2	0.20–0.22	4.5–6.0	Moderate	High.			
<27	NP–7	0.6–2.0	0.21–0.23	4.5–6.0	Low	Low	None	None to slight	None.
32–40	11–17	0.6–2.0	0.20–0.22	5.6–8.4	Moderate	Moderate.			
23–35	4–15	0.6–2.0	0.20–0.23	5.6–8.4	Low	Low.			
<27	NP–7	0.6–2.0	0.21–0.23	4.5–7.3	Low	High	Moderate	None to slight	None.
30–40	11–18	0.2–0.6	0.20–0.22	5.1–7.8	Moderate	High.			
25–45	5–20	0.6–2.0	0.20–0.23	6.6–7.8	Low	High.			
25–70	11–40	<0.2	0.15–0.19	6.1–7.8	Very high	High	Severe to very severe.	Very severe on Ia. None to slight on Ib.	None.
51–75	25–45	<0.06	0.14–0.18	6.6–8.4	Very high	High.			
30–65	12–35	0.06–0.2	0.14–0.20	7.9–8.4	High to moderate.	High.			

TABLE 5.—*Estimates of soil properties*

ture	Classification		Percentage passing sieve—			
	Unified	AASHTO	No. 4 (4.7 mm)	No. 10 (2.0 mm)	No. 40 (0.42 mm)	No. 200 (0.074 mm)
lay loam..	CL–ML, CL	A–4, A–6	100	100	95–100	90–100
	CL	A–6, A–7	85–100	80–100	75–100	70–100
	CL, CL–ML	A–6, A–4	90–100	85–100	80–100	80–100
ic ma-	Pt	A–8				
	ML, CL–ML, CL	A–4				95–100
silt loam..	CL	A–6	95–100	90–100	90–100	85–100
ine sandy	CL–ML, CL	A–4	95–100	90–100	90–100	85–100
	Pt	A–8				
	ML, CL–ML	A–4	100	100	100	90–100
	CL	A–6, A–7	100	100	100	90–100
	CL, CL–ML	A–4, A–6	100	100	100	90–100
	CH, CL	A–7	100	100	100	95–100
am, very m, loamy l, clay.	CL, CL–ML	A–4, A–6	100	100	95–100	85–100
	ML, CL–ML	A–4	100	100	100	95–100
	CL	A–6, A–7	100	100	100	95–100
clay loam..	CL	A–6, A–7, A–4	100	100	100	95–100
	CL	A–6, A–7	100	100	100	95–100
	CH	A–7	100	100	100	95–100
	Pt	A–8				
with thin fine silt loam, am.	MH, CH	A–7	100	100	90–100	80–100
	CH	A–7	100	100	100	90–100
	Pt	A–8				
y, mucky n.	OH, MH	A–7	100	100	100	95–100
nd mucky	MH, OH	A–7	100	100	100	95–100
	CH	A–7	100	100	100	95–100
	CH, CL	A–7, A–6	100	100	100	95–100

used in classi-
re the Unified
rtment of De-
stem adopted
Highway and

d according to

particle size distribution, plasticity, liquid limit, and organic-matter content. Soils are grouped in 15 classes. There are eight classes of coarse-grained soils, identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; six classes of fine-grained soils, identified as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and one class of highly organic soils, identified as Pt.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to

tant in engineering—Continued

d	Plasticity index	Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Shrink-swell potential	Risk of corrosion to uncoated steel	Hazard of—		Subsidence potential
							Wetness	Flooding	
t		*Inches per hour*	*Inches per inch of soil*	*pH*					
0	5–18	0.2–0.6	0.21–0.23	6.1–7.8	Low	High	Moderate	None to slight	None.
8	11–24	0.2–0.6	0.20–0.22	6.1–8.4	Moderate	High.			
0	4–17	0.2–0.6	0.21–0.23	7.9–8.4	Low	High.			
				6.1–8.4			Very severe	Very severe	High.
1	NP–10	0.6–2.0	0.21–0.23	6.1–7.8	Low	High	Moderate	None to slight	None.
5	11–22	0.2–0.6	0.20–0.22	6.6–8.4	Moderate	High.			
1	4–10	0.6–2.0	0.21–0.23	6.6–8.4	Low	High.			
				5.6–6.5		High	Very severe	Very severe	High.
8	NP–7	0.6–2.0	0.20–0.23	5.1–6.5	Low	Low	None	None to slight	None.
3	11–20	0.6–2.0	0.20–0.22	4.5–5.5	Moderate	Low.			
5	4–14	0.6–2.0	0.20–0.23	4.5–5.5	Low	Low.			
5	25–50	0.06–0.2	0.18–0.20	6.1–8.4	High to very high.	High	Moderate	Severe	None.
0	5–18	0.2–2.0	0.20–0.22	7.9–8.4	Low	High.			
8	NP–7	0.2–0.6	0.22–0.23	4.5–6.0	Low	High	Moderate	None to slight	None.
0	13–25	0.06–0.2	0.20–0.22	5.6–7.3	Moderate	High.			
5	8–23	0.06–0.2	0.20–0.22	6.1–7.3	Moderate	High.			
0	16–25	0.06–0.2	0.17–0.20	5.1–6.0	Moderate	High	Severe	None to slight	None.
0	33–50	<0.06	0.17–0.20	4.5–8.4	Very high	High.			
				6.1–8.4		Low	Very severe	Very severe	Low.
0	25–55	<0.06	0.05–0.10	6.1–8.4	High.				
0	30–45	<0.06	0.03–0.09	7.9–8.4	Very high.				
				7.9–8.4		High	Very severe	Very severe	Medium.
0	15–45	<0.2	0.05–0.15	7.9–8.4	Moderate to very high.				
0	35–45	<0.06	0.05–0.15	7.9–8.4	Very high.				
5	30–50	<0.06	0.18–0.20	5.6–7.8	Very high	High	Severe	Severe on Sk. None to slight on Sh.	Low.
5	15–50	<0.06	0.18–0.22	5.6–8.4	High to very high.				

properties that affect their use in highway con-ion and maintenance. In this system, a soil is l in one of seven basic groups ranging from A-1 gh A-7 on the basis of grain-size distribution, . limit, and plasticity index. Basic Group A-8 is ·ganic soils. In group A-1 are gravelly soils, which high bearing strength and are the best soils for ·ade or foundation. At the other extreme, in group A-7, are clay soils, which have low strength when wet and are the poorest soils for subgrade. Where laboratory data are available to justify a further breakdown, the A-1, and A-7 groups are divided as follows: A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, and A-7-6. As additional refinement, the engineering value of a soil material can be indicated by a group index number. Group indexes range from 0 for the best material

TABLE 6.—*Engineering*

- in this series is made up of two or more kinds of soil. The ther series that appear in the first column of this table.

nd of limitation for—			
	Dwellings without basements	Sanitary landfill[1] (trench type)	Local roads and streets
	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.	Severe: wet; too clayey.	Severe: shrink swell; low strength; wet.
s; vey.	Very severe: floods.	Severe: floods; wet; too clayey.	Severe: floods; wet; low strength; shrink swell.
s;	Very severe: floods.	Severe: floods; excess humus; wet.	Severe: floods; wet; excess humus.
	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.	Severe: wet; too clayey.	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.
ve.	Severe: wet	Severe: wet	Severe: wet
s; ks	Very severe: floods.	Severe: floods; wet.	Severe: floods
	Moderate: wet; shrink swell; low strength.	Severe: wet	Moderate: wet; shrink swell; low strength.
ls; ks	Very severe: floods; excess humus; wet; low strength.	Severe: floods; wet; excess humus.	Very severe: floods; excess humus; low strength; wet.
ls; wet.	Very severe: floods.	Severe: floods; wet; too clayey.	Severe: floods; wet; shrink swell; low strength.
	Very severe: floods.	Severe: wet; floods.	Severe: wet; low strengtb; floods.
	Severe: wet	Severe: wet	Severe: wet; low strength.
	Moderate: shrink swell; low strength.	Moderate: too clayey.	Moderate: shrink swell; low strength.
	Moderate: wet; low strength; shrink swell.	Severe: wet	Moderate: low strength.
ls; yey.	Very severe: floods.	Severe: floods; wet; too clayey.	Severe: floods; wet; shrink swell; low strength.
	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.	Severe: wet; too clayey.	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.

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TABLE 6.—*Engineering*

itation for—

Dwellings without basements	Sanitary landfill[1] (trench type)	Local roads and streets
derate: wet; hrink swell; ow strength.	Severe: wet	Moderate: low strength; shrink swell; wet.
y severe: oods; excess umus; wet; ow strength.	Severe: floods; wet; excess humus; seepage.	Very severe: floods; excess humus; low strength; wet.
derate: wet; hrink swell; ow strength.	Severe: wet	Severe: low strength.
y severe: oods; excess umus; wet; ow strength.	Severe: floods; wet; excess humus; seepage.	Very severe: floods; excess humus; low strength; wet.
derate: low trength; hrink swell.	Slight	Moderate: low strength; shrink swell.
derate: low trength; hrink swell; lope.	Slight	Moderate: low strength; shrink swell; slope.
y severe: oods.	Severe: floods; wet.	Severe: floods; low strength; shrink swell.
derate: wet; hrink swell; ow strength.	Severe: wet	Severe: low strength; shrink swell; wet.
ere: wet; hrink swell; ow strength.	Severe: wet; too clayey.	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.
y severe: oods.	Severe: floods; wet; too clayey.	Severe: floods; wet; shrink swell; low strength.
y severe: oods.	Severe: floods; wet; too clayey.	Very severe: floods; wet; shrink swell; low strength.
ere: wet; hrink swell; ow strength.	Severe: wet; too clayey.	Severe: wet; shrink swell; low strength.
y severe: oods.	Severe: floods; wet; too clayey.	Severe: floods; wet; low strength; shrink swell.

e hazards of aquifer pollution and drainage into

tability as source of—	
fill	Topsoil
v	Fair: thin layer.
: ex- nus; low ; wet.	Very poor: ex- cess humus; salt; wet.
v .	Fair: thin layer.
: ex- nus; low ; wet.	Very poor: ex- cess humus; wet.
/ .	Good.
/ .	Fair: slope.
depth ches: ngth. swell. een f 15 and es: low .	Poor: too clayey.
v .	Fair: thin layer.
rink ow ; wet.	Poor: wet; too clayey.
et; swell; ngth.	Very poor: wet; salt.
: ex- mus; low h.	Very poor: ex- cess humus; salt.
rink vet; low h.	Poor: wet; too clayey.
rink vet; low h.	Poor: wet; too clayey.

al indicates a hazard to mainte-
built in, on, or with material hav-

to uncoated steel, as used in table
ntial soil-induced chemical action
akens uncoated steel. The rate of
d steel is related to soil properties
xture, total acidity, and electrical
soil material. Installations of un-
ersect soil boundaries or soil hori-
ptible to corrosion than installa-
kind of soil or in one soil horizon.
ans that there is a low probability
osion damage. A rating of *high*
a high probability of damage and
sures for steel should be used to
amage.

tness is based on estimates of the
free water stays in a soil after the
been reached. The hazard in this
as *none, slight, moderate, severe,*
rating of *none* indicates that free
ys in the soil for less than 3 days
rain. A rating of *slight* indicates
the soil for more than 3 days but
ter a saturating rain. A rating of
that free water stays in the soil
but less than 3 months after a
ating of *severe* indicates that free
oil for more than 3 months but is
ce for less than 4 months. A rating
ates that free water is at or near
than 4 months.

oding is the risk of flooding as a
rflow, runoff from adjacent areas,
ns of water. The soils affected and
on of floods vary considerably with
rainstorm. The ratings shown in
only for general guidance. Local
sed for a more accurate estimate
looding on a particular soil. The
ight for soils that are not subject
are flooded less than once in 15
ossibility of flooding as a result of
system on the Mississippi and
is included in this class. The haz-
the soil is flooded at least once in
e if the soil is flooded one or more
is *very severe* if the soil is almost

ial rates the probability of settle-
ils or soils that contain semifluid
ings for subsidence take into ac-
itial loss of elevation that results
lowering of the water table; and
loss of elevation that results from
material. The maximum possible
tion is called *subsidence potential.*
e; low, 0 to 3 inches; *medium,* 3 to
to 51 inches; and *very high,* more

city. Wetness and flooding affect stabil-
rial. Slope and wetness affect ease of
amount of cut and fill needed to reach

nd playgrounds are used intensively for
es. Soils suitable for these uses need to
sive foot traffic. The best soils have a
face, good drainage, and a surface that
ns but not dusty when dry.
are attractive natural or landscaped
ubject to heavy foot traffic. Most of the
traffic, however, is confined to access
soils have good drainage, are firm when
sty when dry, are free from flooding
on of use, and do not have slopes that
the cost of leveling sites or of building

ails are used for local and cross-country
r horseback. Design and layout should
no cutting and filling. The best soils are
ately well drained, are firm when wet
hen dry, are flooded no more than once
on of use, have slopes of less than 15
ave few or no rocks or stones on the

as hold water behind a dam or embank-
able for reservoir areas have low seep-
elated to their permeability and depth
aterial.
, and other embankments require soil
nt to seepage and piping and of favor-
shrink-swell potential, shear strength,
lity. Presence of organic material in a
actors that are unfavorable.
oil material used in embankments for
ability ratings reflect (1) the predicted
f soil after it has been placed in an
nat has been properly compacted and
adequate drainage and (2) the relative
ing the material at borrow areas.
d for topdressing an area where vegeta-
tablished and maintained. Suitability is
by ease of working and spreading the
s in preparing a seedbed; natural fer-
aterial, or its response of plants when
plied; and absence of substances toxic
ture of the soil material affects suit-
o considered in the ratings is damage
at the area from which topsoil is taken.

nd Classification of the

describes the factors of soil formation
ts on the soils in Iberia Parish. It also
rocesses of soil formation and defines
n of the soils according to the current
ection also contains the results of lab-
s of selected soils in the parish.

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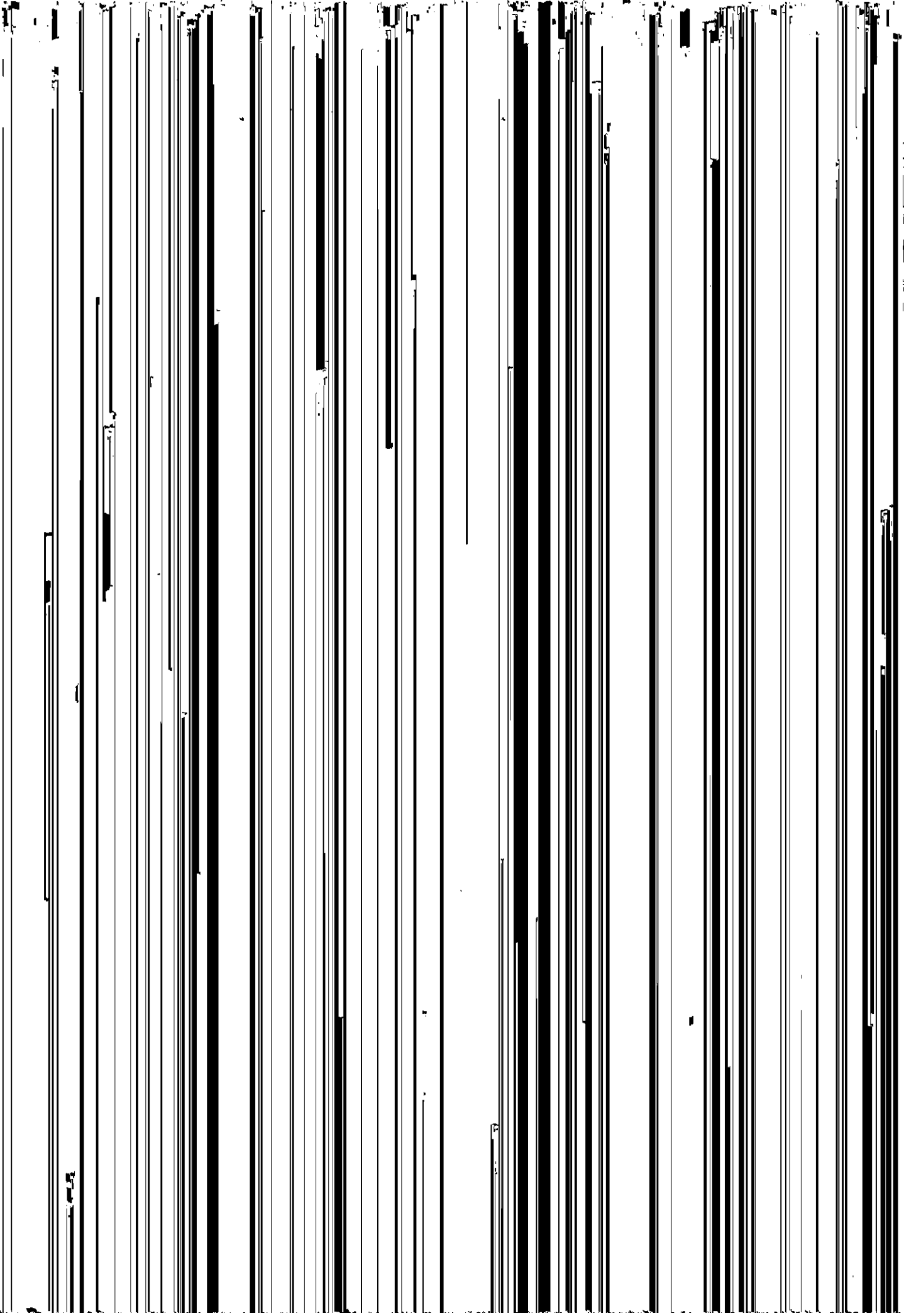

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TABLE 8.—*Physical and chemical*

[Numbers for the various test methods are shown in parentheses

3–A–1)				Fiber		Sodium pyrophosphate color 10YR—
Fine (0.02–.002 mm)	Clay (0.002 mm)	Organic matter	Mineral content	Unrubbed	Rubbed	
Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	
		43	53	39	17	6/4
		26	66	34	9	6/3
42.0	29.6	8	93			
41.1	23.2	2	98			
37.7	36.0	1	99			
36.8	29.9	<1	99+			
42.4	25.7	<1	99+			
		44	59	48	28	7/3
		53	48	42	18	6/3
46.8	20.2	7	94			
45.6	20.5	1	99			
41.0	29.7	1	99			
38.5	32.8	<1	99+			
39.7	29.8	<1	99+			
		43	61	47	19	7/3
		52	53	43	15	5/3
		59	35	45	9	5/2
		60	41	41	8	3/3
		30	60	42	9	5/3
42.0	26.6	6	94			
40.3	23.7	1	99			
37.9	33.8	1	99			
		69	24	42	20	5/3
		47	53	32	7	5/3
		50	44	28	8	5/3
		58	38	47	4	7/2
		64	27	42	3	6/3
		53	47	30	2	4.5/3
			38			
9.0	89.8					
		71	18	53	2	6/4
		74	14	52	1	7/3
		79	14	52	2	6/3
		76	17	53	13	6/3
			17	58	28	5/4
		18				
42.1	25.1					
44.2	19.8					
32.4	19.6					

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minerals in mineral soil material suggest that a blanket of loess was deposited over southern Iberia Parish at a time in the past when the entire area was above sea level. The loess was exposed to weathering and soil formation long enough to move clay materials downward in the soil. Clays on well-drained sites were like Memphis soils. Soils on somewhat poorly drained sites were like Jeanerette soils.

Regional subsidence and a rise in sea level caused the area to be inundated. Saline marshes developed adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. Freshwater marshes and swamps developed farther inland. As the region

Residue			CEC/ Clay (8D1)	C/N	Carbonate (6E1b)
At 1/3 bar		Minimum (dry)			
Undried	Dried				
Cm/cm	*Cm/cm*	*Cm/cm*	*Meq/g*		*Percent*
				17	
				16	
1.05	0.66		0.96	17	
			.68	19	
.92	.91		.76	14	
1.01	1.02		.68		9
			.79		2
				18	
		.11		16	
.98	.94		1.04	20	
.93	.95		.55	20	
.87	.90		.44		
			.41		
			.48		(1)
.94	.40	.07		17	
.93	.32	.04		24	
.63	.15	.02		16	
.71	.23	.04		18	
.37	.23	.08		17	
			.81		
.87	.87		.62		
.88	.87		.53		
.69		.02		23	
.50	.16	.02		18	
.45		.02		19	
.69		.03		16	
.40		.04		18	
				19	
.57		.04		32	
		.04		16	
.50		.01		21	
				20	

s does not reflect directly the composition of ter. Exchangeable cations show a higher pro- of calcium because it is selectively absorbed by ganic and mineral soil material. Samples equili- in the laboratory to obtain soluble salts indicate levels of soluble calcium than apparently is true ield. Concretions of calcium carbonate in Andry 23-2 probably formed after the area became a

a byproduct of sulfate reduction, sulfides are ed and may precipitate as iron sulfides. A build- sulfides may cause an acid sulfate soil once the

TABLE 9.—*Chemical test*

[Numbers for the various test methods are

	Sum	Sodium-absorption ratio (5E)	Conductivity (8A1a)	Soluble anions (8A1)	
				HCO_3 (6J1a)	Cl (6K1a)
	Meq/l		*Mmhos/cm*	*Meq/l*	*Meq/l*
	103.2	12	9.38	0.0	54.2
	87.2	13	8.41	.0	50.9
	60.7	16	6.51	1.3	52.3
	124.7	9	10.40	.0	49.4
	101.7	9	8.71	.2	38.1
	53.7	16	5.80	.9	47.2
	106.4	17	10.40	.4	81.7
	138.4	18	13.00	.2	106.3
	26.4	15	2.91	1.8	22.7
	49.2	9	4.88	.4	27.5

ıe residue of organics will be from 40 to 70 per-
f the original volume for layers below the sur-
nd 70 to 90 percent in the surface, where samples
e air-dry. If the upper 12 inches becomes air dry
ıe rest stays moist, with the water table main-
at 40 inches below the surface, shrinkage upon
ying (initial subsidence) would be 49 percent
lcomb S69La-89-6 and 53 percent in Lafitte
-23-4. Mineral sediments that have never dried
go consolidation and subsidence when drained.
subsidence is less than for organic material;
e ranges from 70 to 85 percent of the original
e.

er initial subsidence, mineral soils stabilize. Or-

st data

parentheses in the column headings]

e cations			Sodium-absorption ratio (5E)	Conductivity (8A1a)
Na P1a)	K (6Q1a)	Sum		
eq/l	*Meq/l*	*Meq/l*		*Mmhos/cm*
37.5	0.7	44.7	21	4.74
35.5	.5	43.8	18	4.72
59.5	.9	72.4	24	7.65
47.1	.7	57.3	22	6.05
33.4	.5	40.8	18	4.29
47.1	.8	59.1	20	6.38
23.0	.3	26.7	18	3.12
132.0	.8	139.2	74	14.30
459	10	595	58	42

Sum	Extractable acidity (6H1a)	Base saturation	Exchangeable sodium (5D2)
Meq/100g	*Meq/100g*	*Percent*	*Percent*
26.5	13.9	94	8
19.2	7.9	99	11
19.9	.....	98	19
19.5	9.2	91	9
12.0	.....	79	9
62.3	.....	80	11
102.5	.....	119	23
116.1	.....	107	27
89.1	.....	87	17
93.7	.....	104	8

be expected on from 60 days or fewer to
00 days each year during the period May
tember.

re comparatively mild. Most years have
days when the temperature drops to 32°
New Iberia, 6° was recorded on February
mperatures of 32° or colder may be ex-
late in October to late in March, with
ears having fewer than 10 to more than

ion occurs on about 2 days out of 7 each
ll is primarily of the shower type. Periods
rain sometimes occur during winter and
are not frequent.

e cooler months, the usual weather pattern
wed by cool weather, then several balmy
oderating temperatures, and then another
all is unimportant; the average amount is
inch per year, and many years pass with
nounts of several inches have been meas-
e storms during January and February.
of February 14 and 15, 1895, left 13.5
ew Iberia. Glaze or ice storms are rare.
ows the probabilities of last freezing tem-
spring and the first in fall.

torms occur in all seasons; most months
more days with thunder; the annual aver-
80 days. Almost all warm-season rain days
r and lightning. These are most frequent
y, and August, and occur mostly between
ng and early evening. Fall and winter have
hunderstorms; the least frequent are in
and January. Cool-season thunderstorms
ed with passing weather systems (fronts
ines), may occur at any hour, and usually
winds than those during summer. Torren-
so occur in the parish. In 5 years in 10 the

ecipitation

ne year in 10 will have—

ss than—	More than—
Inches	*Inches*
1.8	6.6
1.5	8.2
.7	8.2
.8	8.5
1.4	8.3
2.3	9.1
3.4	12.2
2.7	9.3
1.4	7.4
.9	6.1
.5	6.5
2.5	8.0
43.2	65.7

soil moisture avail-

idity is about 77 per-
n 30 percent are rare,
the hours during the
) percent totals about
most frequent in sum-
nd during periods of
night and early morn-
ough the day.
ercent of the possible
y less than 2,800 hours

ler 10 miles per hour,
luding tropical storms
y exceed 50 miles per
rief gusts. Wind direc-
n fall, when they are
ndard 30-foot instru-
hat a sustained wind-
r has a 50-year mean

arish in 1969 was 591.
es. Eighty percent of
farms. Total cropland
bout 53,412 acres was
zed, and 27,926 acres
w, or idle. There were
rrigated land is used
rice land. There were
3,528 were milk cows.
op (fig. 11). Acreage
and seed ranged from
ring the period 1959

Red River flow. As
of the Atchafalaya
easingly, sediment
n and is reaching
ne delta has begun
is anticipated that
Bay will be filled
ear 2020 (*20*). An
this deltaic progra-
new lands being
sh Island. Already
land, the sediments
loping Atchafalaya

c topographic fea-
, Weeks, and Avery
face salt domes in
es, standing at ele-
and 150 feet, re-
ireless marsh and
ned for salt. Their
ie caused primarily
s by the salt forced
ınd differences in
l surrounding sedi-
s have collapsed be-
ienomenon has pro-
s Lake Peigneur on

ıe for salt and sub-
es of Iberia Parish
al data. In particu-
nd has revealed the
nd cordage. Radio-
nents suggest that
ears old, and thus
this type found in

ces

yield large quanti-
lepth from 200 feet
much as 4,000 gal-
ange from 1,000 to
vels range in depth
irface. (*18*).
re Lake Dauterive,
Bay Natchez, and
ıd waterways asso-
resh.
l water bodies are
rom near fresh to
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ıl nonrenewable re-
ıs fields are located
the world's largest
cement-type domes
nd Weeks Island.

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plots sur-

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rmly over

aced fur-
ps, or in
ection.
y cultiva-

ıe soil surface through
stem.
ɔen ditches or tile lines
ıgh to wet the soil.
sed at high points, flows
istribution.
y of silt-sized particles,

supporting loads.
ɔoded areas. Surface not
ıntly with sedges, cat-
plants. Includes fresh-

spots of different colors
ng in soils usually indi-
nage. Descriptive terms
ɔmmon, and *many;* size
ntrast —*faint, distinct,*
nts are these: *fine,* less
in diameter along the
g from 5 millimeters to
) in diameter along the
ɔre than 15 millimeters
the greatest dimension.
nt and animal material,
composition. Readily de-
en distinguished from
ast the stage of rapid

ı soil or to a soil horizon
atter, such as peat soils,
In chemistry, organic

ly weathered rock from

ate, such as a crumb, a
d.
water through the soil.
ıe specified use.
f subsurface tunnels or

in the soil immediately

ɔil through all its hori-
ıaterial.
nate, soil, and relief are
distinct kind of climax

alkalinity of a soil, ex-
ts to pH 7.0 is precisely
either acid nor alkaline.
gives an acid reaction.
alkalinity are expressed

	pH
ral	6.6 to 7.3
y alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
rately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
gly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
strongly aline	9.1 and higher

of a land surface, con-

r through the soil. Seep-
se.
ıen dry and the swelling
ɔan damage roads, dams,
ıctures. It can also dam-

ents in a soil that range
ıeters. Most sand grains
e of any mineral compo-
f any soil that contains
ore than 10 percent clay.
il that range in diameter
millimeter) to the lower
imeter). Soil of the silt textural class is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Slickensides. Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on relatively steep slopes and in swelling clays, where there is marked change in moisture content.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body on the earth's surface that supports plants and that has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or clusters that are separated from adjoining aggregates and have properties unlike those of an equal mass of unaggregated primary soil particles. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular. Structureless* soils are either *single grained* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles) adhering together without any regular cleavage, as in many claypans and hardpans).

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tillage of a soil below normal depth ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Surface soil. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, about 5 to 8 inches in thickness. The plowed layer.

Swamp. Any area, such as a marsh or bog, where the soil is saturated with water much of the year; during most of the year, however, the surface of the soil is not deeply submerged.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that it may soak into the soil or flow slowly to a prepared outlet without harm. Terraces in fields are generally built so they can be farmed. Terraces intended mainly for drainage have a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geological). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, lake, or the sea. Stream terraces are frequently called second bottoms, as contrasted to flood plains, and are seldom subject to overflow. Marine terraces were deposited by the sea and are generally wide.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy said, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay.* The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

***Unstable fill.** Risk of caving or sloughing in banks of fill material.

Upland (geology). Land consisting of material unworked by water in recent geologic time and lying, in general, at a higher elevation than the alluvial plain or stream terrace. Land above the lowlands along the rivers.

Water table. The highest part of the soil or underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water. In some places an upper, or perched, water table may be separated from a lower one by a dry zone.

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n of capability units, see pages 34 and 35. For information on woodland suitability groups, see table 3, pages 36 and 37]

Mapping unit	Described on page	Capability unit	Woodland suitability group
		Symbol	Symbol
lay	12	IIIw-2	2w6
oils, frequently flooded	12	VIIw-1	3w6
alvez complex	13	IIIw-4	---
or soil	--	------	2w6
soil	--	------	2w5
iation	14	VIIw-2	---
ty clay loam	14	IIIw-3	2w6
t loam	15	IIIw-6	2w9
loam	17	IIw-2	1w8
ociation	17	VIIIw-1	---
ciation	18	VIIw-1	3w6
ent association	19	VIIw-1	---
soil	--	------	3w6
soil	--	------	1w5
s	19	VIIw-1	3w6
loam	20	IIIw-6	2w9
loam, overwash	20	IIIw-7	2w9
ry complex, gently undulating	21	IIIw-5	---
soil	--	------	2o4
oil	--	------	2w6
loam	22	IIw-1	2w5
y clay loam, frequently flooded	22	Vw-1	3w6
y clay	23	IIIw-1	2w6
silt loam	23	IIw-3	2w5
Coteau complex, 3 to 8 percent	24	IIIe-1	---
tte soil	--	------	2w5
soil	--	------	1w8
ociation	25	VIIIw-1	---
silt loam	26	IIw-3	1w5
sociation	26	VIIIw-1	---
t loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	27	IIIe-1	1o7
ociation, hilly	28	VIe-1	1o7
onvent association, frequently	28	Vw-3	---
on soil	--	------	3w6
soil	--	------	1w5
silt loam	29	IIw-2	1w8
ociation	31	VIIw-2	---
sociation	31	VIIIw-1	---
y	32	IIIw-1	2w6
y, occasionally flooded	32	IVw-1	3w6

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